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THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

REPORTS

OF

REAR-ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY

ON THE

BATTLE OF MANILA BAY, MAY 1, 1898,

AND ON THE

INVESTMENT AND FALL OF MANILA, MAY 1 TO AUGUST 13, 1898.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1900.

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THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

U.S. Navy. Naval Forces on Asiatic Station.

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NAVAL BATTLE OF MANILA BAY, MAY 1, 1898.

HONGKONG, *April 4, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

I have chartered the British steamer *Nanshan*, having over 3,000 tons of coal now on board. Before the outbreak of hostilities can and would purchase this steamer. I request the earliest information in order to conclude arrangements. Can not be made after the outbreak of hostilities.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *April 6, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Purchase immediately *Nanshan* and one more vessel for supplies. Charge special appropriation. Send the receipts to the Department. Enlist for special service, if possible, one year, unless sooner discharged, the crew of. Detach and order assume command of each an officer. Arm if possible. War may be declared. Condition very critical.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *April 6, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

The receipt of telegram of April 4 is acknowledged. I approve action. Expedite delivery. April 6 may be last opportunity.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *April 6, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have purchased *Nanshan* and I have engaged her crew. Will detail an officer for command. I have ordered three officers, 50 men from *Monocacy* to fill vacancies here. I hope to get another steamer. * * * The receipt of telegram April 6 acknowledged, to expedite delivery.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *April 7, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Land all woodwork, stores, etc., it is not considered necessary to have for operations.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *April 9, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

I have purchased the British steamer *Zafiro*, for supplies, for £18,000 sterling. I will arm, equip, and man vessel immediately.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *April 21, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong*

The naval force on the North Atlantic Station are blockading Cuba. War has not yet been declared. War may be declared at any moment. I will inform you. Await orders.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *April 24, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

War has commenced between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavors.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *April 25, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

The squadron will leave for Manila, Philippine Islands, immediately upon the arrival of the United States consul from Manila.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *April 25, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

In accordance with the request of the governor of Hongkong, the squadron leaves to-day for Mirs Bay, China, to await telegraphic instructions. Address, Hongkong. I will communicate by tug.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *April 26, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Following proclamation of the President of the United States is forwarded for your information:

Whereas, by an act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, it is declared that war exists and that war has existed since the 21st day of April, A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain; and whereas, it being desirable that such war should be conducted upon principles in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned by their recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this Government will be not to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris: Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim: One, the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; two, neutral goods, contraband of war, are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag; three, blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; four, Spanish merchant vessels in any ports or places within the United States shall be allowed till May 31st, 1898, inclusive, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places, and such Spanish merchant vessels, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue their voyage, if, on examination of their papers, it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term, provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officer in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal, except such as may be necessary for their voyage, or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any despatch of or to the Spanish Government; five, any Spanish merchant vessel which, prior to April 21, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port, or place in the United States, shall be permitted to enter such port or place, and to discharge her cargo, and afterwards, forthwith, to depart without molestation, and any such vessel, if met at sea by any United States ship, shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded; six, the right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the rights of neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation of law, in respect to contraband or blockade.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington on the 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:
JOHN SHERMAN, *Secretary of State*

LONG.

HONGKONG, *April 27, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Williams, the United States consul from Manila, has arrived. The squadron will sail immediately for the Philippine Islands.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *May 7, 1898.* (Manila, May 1.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

The squadron arrived at Manila at daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged enemy and destroyed the following Spanish vessels: *Reina Christina*, *Castillia*, *Don Antonio de Biloa*, *Don Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Isla de Cuba*, *General Lezo*, *Marquis del Duaro*, *El Curreo*, *Velasco*, one transport, *Isla de Mandano*, water battery at Cavite. I shall destroy Cavite arsenal dispensatory. The squadron is uninjured. Few men were slightly wounded. I request the Department will send immediately from San Francisco fast steamer with ammunition. The only means of telegraphing is to the American consul at Hongkong.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *May 3, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

I send hearty congratulations to yourself and your officers and men. The President highly appreciates your achievement. I await report from you, on receipt of which further action will be taken and any supplies that you wish will be forwarded.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *May 7, 1898.* (Cavite, May 4.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite, Philippine Islands, and destroyed its fortifications. Have destroyed fortifications bay entrance, paroling garrison. Have cut cable to main land. I control bay completely and can take city at any time, but I have not sufficient men to hold. The squadron excellent health and spirits. The Spanish loss not fully known; very heavy; 150 killed, including captain, on *Reina Cristina*, alone. I am assisting and protecting Spanish sick and wounded, 250 in number, in this hospital, within our lines. Will ammunition be sent? I request answer without delay. I can supply squadron coal and provisions for a long period. Much excitement at Manila. Scarcity of provisions on account of not having economized stores. Will protect foreign residents.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *May 7, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul) *Hongkong:*

The President, in the name of the American people, thanks you and your officers and men for your splendid achievement and overwhelming victory. In recognition he has appointed you acting rear-admiral, and will recommend a vote of thanks to you by Congress as a foundation for further promotion. The *Charleston* will leave at once with what ammunition she can carry. Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Pekin* will follow with ammunition and supplies. Will take troops unless you telegraph otherwise. How many will you require?

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 7, 1898.*

SIR: Under the authority of section 1434 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, you have been assigned to the command of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, with the rank of rear-admiral.

You will hoist the flag of a rear-admiral, will wear the uniform, and will affix that title to your official signature.

Respectfully,

JOHN D. LONG, *Secretary.*

Commodore GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.,
Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station,
U. S. Flagship Olympia.

HONGKONG, *June 17, 1898.* (Cavite, June 12.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

The following is correct list Spanish vessels destroyed May 1: Two protected cruisers, *Isla de Cuba*, *Isla de Luzon;* five unprotected cruisers, *Reina Christina*, *Castilla*, *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, *Don Juan de Austria*, *Velaseo;* two gunboats, *General Lezo*, *Marquis del Duero;* one transport, *Isla de Mindano;* one surveying vessel, *Argos*, both armed. The following have been captured: One transport, *Manila;* one gunboat, *Callao.*

DEWEY.

MANILA, *November 26, 1898.*

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington:*

Isla de Luzon, *Isla de Cuba*, and *Don Juan de Austria* have been raised and docked. My anticipations as to their value fully realized. Will leave shortly for Hongkong under their own steam. Constructor Capps deserving highest commendation.

DEWEY.

119197.

[Report of engagement of squadron with Spanish forces at Manila Bay.]

No. 240 D.] U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Olympia, Cavite, Philippine Islands, May 4, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the squadron under my command:

The squadron left Mirs Bay on April 27, immediately on the arrival

of Mr. O. F. Williams, United States consul at Manila, who brought important information and who accompanies the squadron.

Arrived off Bolinao on the morning of April 30 and, finding no vessels there, proceeded down the coast and arrived off the entrance to Manila Bay on the same afternoon.

The *Boston* and *Concord* were sent to reconnoiter Port Subic, I having been informed that the enemy intended to take position there. A thorough search of the port was made by the *Boston* and *Concord*, but the Spanish fleet was not found, although, from a letter afterwards found in the arsenal (inclosed with translation), it appears that it had been their intention to go there.

Entered the Boca Grande, or south channel, at 11.30 p. m., steaming in column at distance at 8 knots. After half the squadron had passed, a battery on the south side of the channel opened fire, none of the shots taking effect. The *Boston* and *McCulloch* returned the fire.

The squadron proceeded across the bay at slow speed, and arrived off Manila at daybreak, and was fired upon at 5.15 a. m. by three batteries at Manila and two at Cavite and by the Spanish fleet anchored in an approximately east and west line across the mouth of Bakor Bay, with their left in shoal water in Canacao Bay.

The squadron then proceeded to the attack, the flagship *Olympia*, under my personal direction, leading, followed at distance by the *Baltimore*, *Raleigh*, *Petrel*, *Concord*, and *Boston*, in the order named, which formation was maintained throughout the action. The squadron opened fire at 5.41 a. m. While advancing to the attack, two mines were exploded ahead of the flagship, too far to be effective.

The squadron maintained a continuous and precise fire at ranges varying from 5,000 to 2,000 yards, countermarching in a line approximately parallel to that of the Spanish fleet. The enemy's fire was vigorous, but generally ineffective.

Early in the engagement two launches put out toward the *Olympia* with the apparent intention of using torpedoes. One was sunk and the other disabled by our fire and beached before an opportunity occurred to fire torpedoes. At 7 a. m. the Spanish flagship *Reina Christina* made a desperate attempt to leave the line and come out to engage at short range, but was received with such galling fire, the entire battery of the *Olympia* being concentrated upon her, that she was barely able to return to the shelter of the point. The fires started in her by our shell at this time were not extinguished until she sank.

At 7.35 a. m., it having been erroneously reported to me that only 15 rounds per gun remained for the 5-inch rapid-fire battery, I ceased firing and withdrew the squadron for consultation and a redistribution of ammunition, if necessary.

The three batteries at Manila had kept up a continuous fire from the beginning of the engagement, which fire was not returned by this squadron. The first of these batteries was situated on the south mole head at the entrance to the Pasig River, the second on the south bastion of the walled city of Manila, and the third at Malate, about one-half mile farther south. At this point I sent a message to the Governor-General to the effect that if the batteries did not cease firing the city would be shelled. This had the effect of silencing them.

At 11.16 a. m., finding that the report of scarcity of ammunition was incorrect, I returned with the squadron to the attack. By this time the flagship and almost the entire Spanish fleet were in flames, and at 12.30 p. m. the squadron ceased firing, the batteries being silenced and the ships sunk, burnt, and deserted.

At 12.40 p. m. the squadron returned and anchored off Manila, the *Petrel* being left behind to complete the destruction of the smaller gunboats, which were behind the point of Cavite. This duty was performed by Commander E. P. Wood in the most expeditious and complete manner possible.

The Spanish lost the following vessels:

Sunk—*Reina Christina*, *Castilla*, *Don Antonio de Ulloa*.

Burnt—*Don Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Luzon*, *Isla de Cuba*, *General Lezo*, *Marques del Duero*, *El Correo*, *Velasco*, and *Isla de Mindanao* (transport).

Captured—*Rapido* and *Hercules* (tugs) and several small launches.

I am unable to obtain complete accounts of the enemy's killed and wounded, but believe their loss to be very heavy. The *Reina Christina* alone had 150 killed, including the captain, and 90 wounded.

I am happy to report that the damage done to the squadron under my command was inconsiderable. There were none killed, and only 7 men in the squadron very slightly wounded. As will be seen by the reports of the commanding officers which are herewith inclosed, several of the vessels were struck and even penetrated, but the damage was of the slightest, and the squadron is in as good condition now as before the battle.

I beg to state to the Department that I doubt if any commander in chief, under similar circumstances, was ever served by more loyal, efficient, and gallant captains than those of the squadron now under my command. Capt. Frank Wildes, commanding the *Boston*, volunteered to remain in command of his vessel, although his relief arrived before leaving Hongkong.

Asst. Surg. C. P. Kindleberger, of the *Olympia*, and Gunner J. C. Evans, of the *Boston*, also volunteered to remain after orders detaching them had arrived.

The conduct of my personal staff was excellent. Commander B. P. Lamberton, chief of staff, was a volunteer for that position and gave me most efficient aid. Lieut. T. M. Brumby, flag lieutenant, and Ensign W. P. Scott, aid, performed their duties as signal officers in a highly creditable manner. The *Olympia* being short of officers for the battery, Ensign H. H. Caldwell, flag secretary, volunteered for and was assigned to a subdivision of the 5-inch battery.

Mr. J. L. Stickney, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, and now correspondent for the New York Herald, volunteered for duty as my aid, and rendered valuable service.

While leaving to the commanding officers to comment on the conduct of the officers and men under their commands, I desire especially to mention the coolness of Lieut. C. G. Calkins, the navigator of the *Olympia*, who came under my personal observation, being on the bridge with me throughout the entire action, and giving the ranges to the guns with an accuracy that was proven by the excellence of the firing.

On May 2, the day following the engagement, the squadron again went to Cavite, where it remains. A landing party was sent to destroy the guns and magazines of the batteries there. The first battery, near the end of Sangley Point, was composed of two modern Trubia B. L. rifles of 15 centimeters caliber. The second was 1 mile farther down the beach, and consisted of a modern Canet 12-centimeter B. L. rifle behind improvised earthworks.

On the 3d the military forces evacuated the Cavite Arsenal, which was taken possession of by a landing party. On the same day the

Raleigh and *Baltimore* secured the surrender of the batteries on Corregidor Island, paroling the garrison and destroying the guns.

On the morning of May 4 the transport *Manila*, which had been aground in Bakor Bay, was towed off and made a prize.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Commodore, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.
(Bureau of Navigation.)

134535.
119197.

[Complements of Spanish vessels destroyed at Manila.]

No. 374–M.] U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Olympia, Cavite, Philippine Islands, July 9, 1898.

SIR: Referring to section 4635 of the Revised Statutes, I have the honor to forward the following list of the complements of the vessels of the enemy destroyed by the squadron under my command in the battle of Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, taken from the official list of the Spanish Navy:

Ship.	Officers, etc.	Total complement.
Reina Christina	57	352
Castilla	52	349
Don Juan de Austria	28	179
Don Antonio de Ulloa	31	159
Isla de Cuba	31	156
Isla de Luzon	31	156
Marques del Duero	18	96
General Lezo	20	115
Argos	21	87
Velasco	28	147
		1,796

The Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer *Isla de Mindanao* was armed and took part in the battle, and was also destroyed. Her complement is not known, but it is estimated at 120.

From the above it appears that the enemy had more men in this engagement than the United States squadron. In this connection I beg to invite the attention of the Department to a letter from the commanding officer of the *Petrel*, dated June 26, 1898, which has already been forwarded and which gives a statement by one of the crew of the *Reina Christina*, showing that the crews of the Spanish vessels were largely in excess of the complements given here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
(Bureau of Navigation.)

REINA CRISTINA.

BOSTON. CASTILLA.

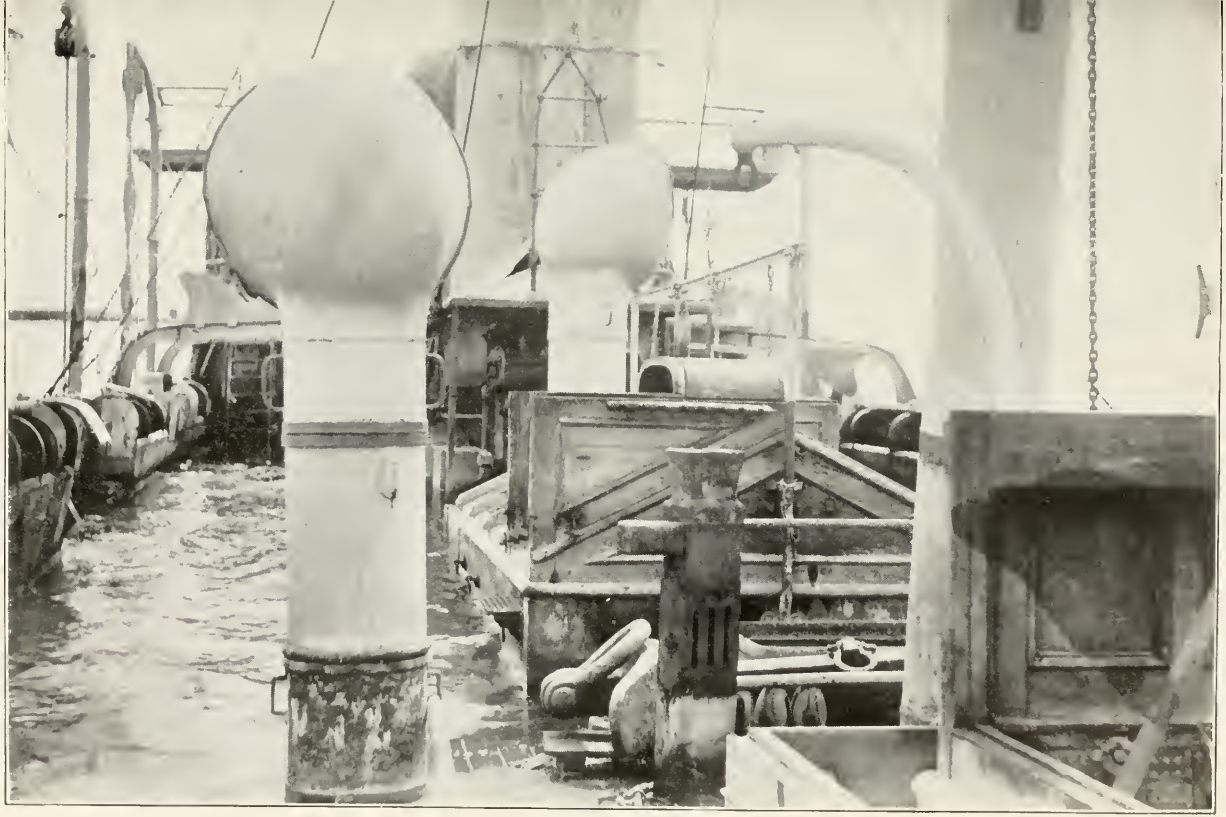
DON JUAN D'ULLOA.

ISLA DE LUZON.

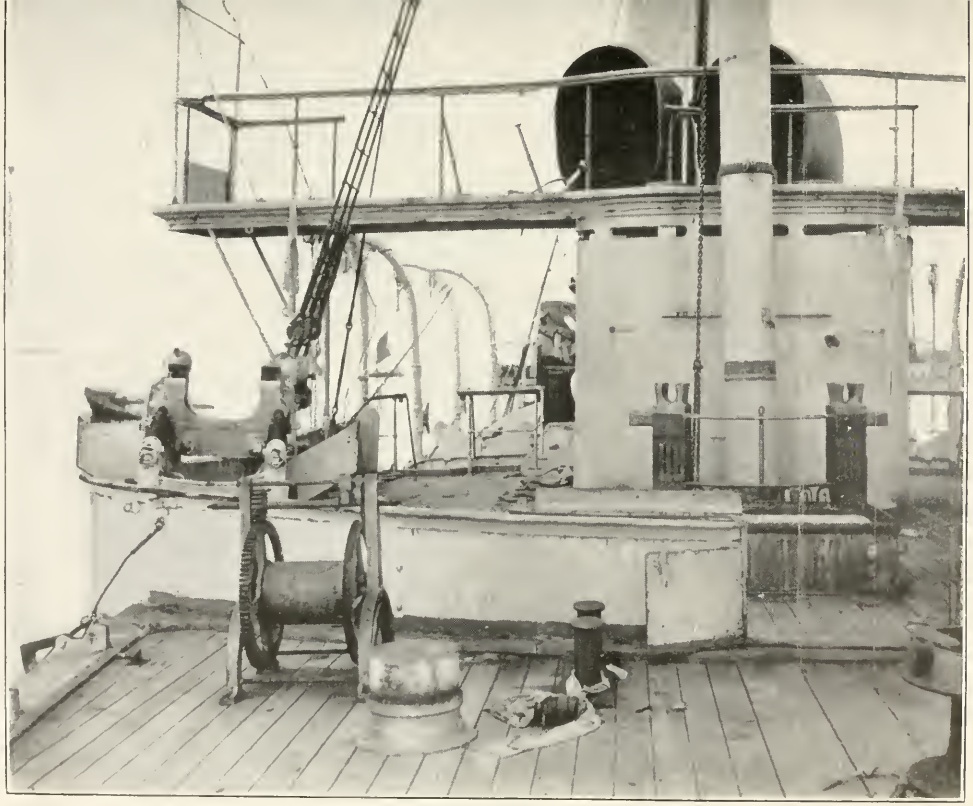
ISLA DE CUBA.

ISLA DE LUZON.

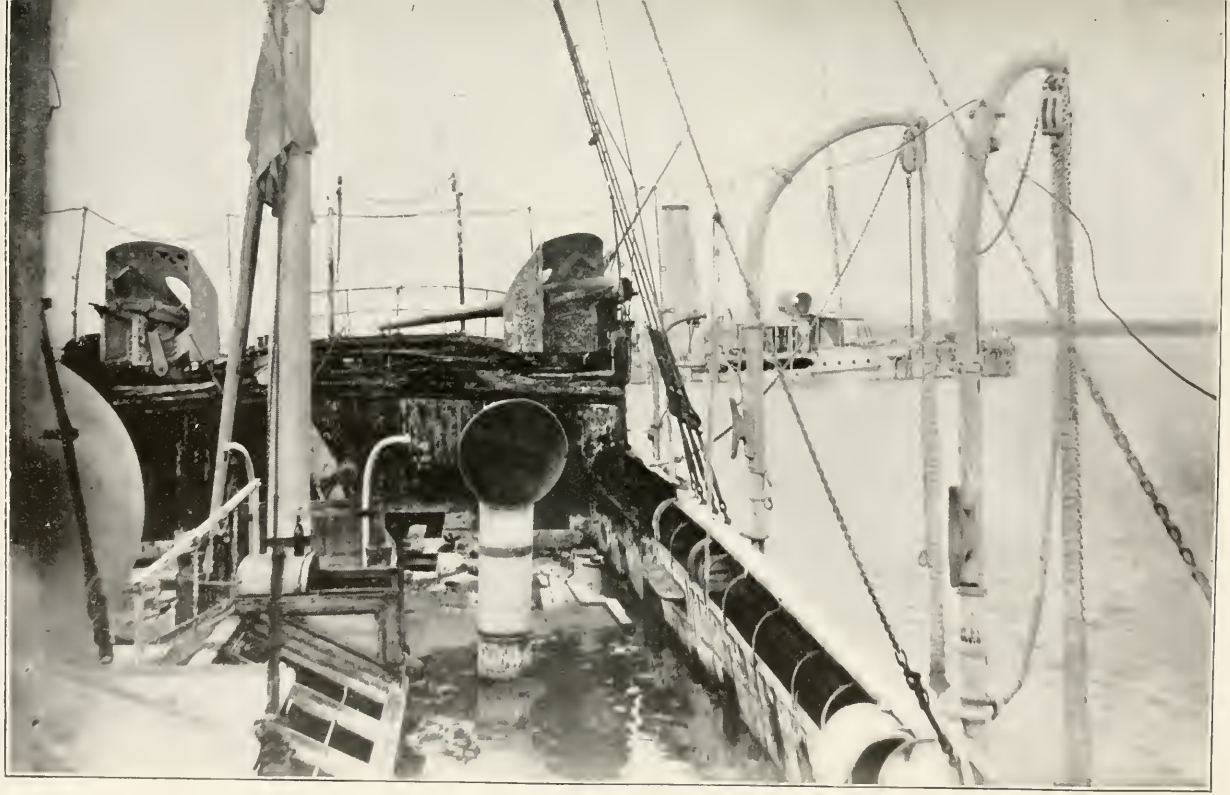
MINDANAO. PETREL. ISLA DE LUZON. VELASCO.



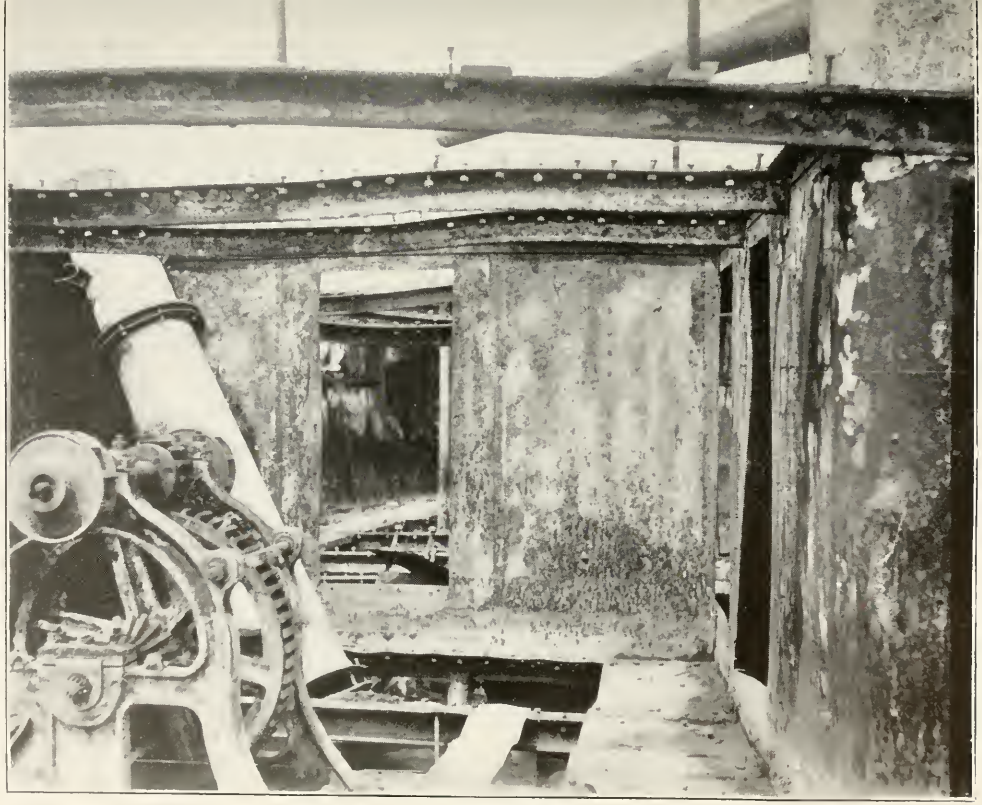
ISLA DE LUZON.
(View from after part of main deck.)



ISLA DE LUZON.
(View from forecastle.)

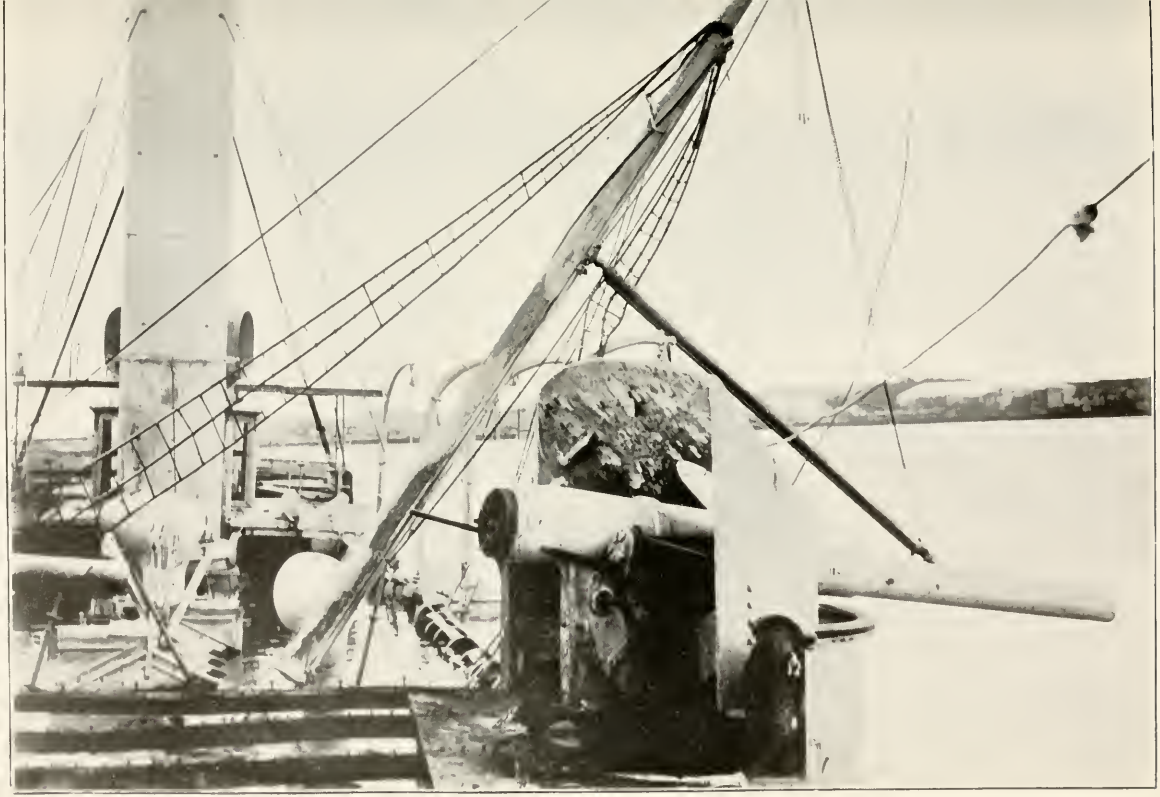


ISLA DE LUZON.
(View from forward.)



ISLA DE LUZON.
(View under poop.)

ISLA DE CUBA.
(View from midship superstructure.)



ISLA DE CUBA.
(View from poop.)

119197.

[Report of engagement at Manila Bay.]

No. 6-C.] U. S. FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA,
Off Manila, Philippine Islands, May 3, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of this ship's engagement with the enemy on May 1:

On April 30 we stood down for the entrance to Manila Bay. At 9.42 p. m. the crew were called to general quarters (the ship having been previously cleared for action) and remained by their guns, ready to return the fire of the batteries if called upon.

At about 11.30 p. m. we passed through Boca Grande entrance of Manila Bay. The lights on Corrigidor and Caballo islands and on San Nicolas Banks were extinguished.

After this ship had passed in the battery on the southern shore of entrance opened fire at the ships astern, and the *McCulloch* and the *Boston* returned the fire.

At 4 a. m. of May 1 coffee was served out to officers and men. At daybreak sighted shipping at Manila. Shifted course to southward and stood for Cavite. At 5.06 two submarine mines were exploded near, Cavite bearing south-southeast, distant 4 miles. At 5.15 battery on Shangly Point opened fire, but the shell fell short. Other shells passed over us, ranging 7 miles. At 5.41 a. m. we opened fire on Spanish ships with forward 8-inch guns, which were soon followed by the 5-inch battery. A rapid fire was kept up until the close of the action.

The range varied from 5,600 to 2,000 yards.

A torpedo boat ran out and headed for this ship, but was finally driven back by our secondary battery. She came out a second time and was again repulsed. This time she had to be beached, as several shot had hit her.

Batteries from Manila fired occasional shots at the ships during the action, but did no damage.

At 6.20 turned to starboard and headed back in front of the Spanish line. The *Olympia* led the column three times to the westward and twice to the eastward in front of the Spanish ships and shore batteries. On one occasion the Spanish flagship *Reina Cristina* was hit by an 8-inch shell from our forward turret and raked fore and aft. At 7.35 ceased firing and stood out into Manila Bay.

The men went to breakfast.

Many of the Spanish ships were seen to be on fire, and when we returned at 11.16 to complete the destruction of the Spanish fleet only one, the *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, and the shore batteries returned our fire. The former was sunk and the latter were silenced.

At 12.40 p. m. stood back to Manila Bay and anchored.

Besides making the ordinary preparations of clearing ship for action, the heavy sheet chains were faked up and down over a buffer of awnings against the sides in wake of the 5-inch ammunition hoists and afforded a stanch protection, while iron and canvas barricades were placed in various places to cover guns' crews and strengthen moderate defenses.

The vessel was struck or slightly hulled as follows:

(1) Plate indented 1½ inches starboard side of superstructure just forward of second 5-inch sponson.

(2) Three planks torn up slightly in wake of forward turret on starboard side of forecastle.

(3) Port after shrouds of fore and main rigging.

(4) Strongback of gig's davits hit and slightly damaged.

(5) Hole in frame of ship between frames 65 and 66 on starboard side below main deck rail; made by a 6-pounder.

(6) Lashing of port whaleboat davit carried away by shot.

(7) One of the rail stanchions carried away outside of port gangway.

(8) Hull of ship indented on starboard side 1 foot below main-deck rail and 3 feet abaft No. 4 coal port.

The forward 8-inch guns fired 23 shells. The ammunition hoist was temporarily out of commission on account of the blowing of the fuse. The right gun worked well with the electrical batteries. Battery of left gun failed to explode the primer after the first shot; also resistance lamp in dynamo circuit broken. Used percussion primers in this gun with good results after the first shot.

The after turret fired 13 shells. Had three misfires with battery of right gun and two with dynamo circuit, as fuses blew out. In renewing fuses they were immediately blown out; so shifted to percussion primers with good results. In left gun 1 shell jammed, after which used half-full and half-reduced charge, which fired it. Battery of this gun gave good results. One primer failed to check gas.

The smoke from the 5-inch battery and from the forward 8-inch guns gave considerable trouble, and in both turrets the object glass of the telescopic sights became covered with a deposit from the powder and had to be wiped off frequently. These are, nevertheless, considered good sights for heavy guns; but it is recommended that bar sights be installed in case of emergency, as there is no provision for sighting other than with the telescopes.

The batteries for the 5-inch guns found to be unreliable. Used dynamo circuit on 3 guns with good results. Ammunition poor. Many shell became detached from the cases on loading and had to be rammed out from the muzzle. Several cases jammed in loading and in extracting. Guns and gun mounts worked well. Fired about 281 5-inch shell.

The 6-pounder battery worked to perfection, firing 1,000 rounds. Fired 360 rounds of 1-pounder and 1,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition.

From 9.42 p. m. of April 30 till 12.40 p. m. May 1, two divisions of the engineer's force worked the boilers and engines, keeping up steam and working well, notwithstanding the heat of the fire and engine rooms. The third division worked at their stations in the powder division.

The ship needs no immediate repairs and is in excellent condition to engage the enemy at any time.

There were no casualties nor wounded on this ship.

Where every officer and man did his whole duty there is only room for general praise. Pay Inspector D. A. Smith, Fleet Pay Clerk Wm. J. Rightmire, and Pay Clerk W. M. Long all volunteered for and performed active service not required by their stations. Ensign H. H. Caldwell, secretary to the commander in chief, volunteered for fighting duty and was assigned to the command of a subdivision of the 5-inch battery. Mr. J. L. Stickney, correspondent of the New York Herald (and formerly a naval officer of exceptional ability), served as a volunteer aid to the commander in chief and rendered invaluable assistance in carrying messages and in keeping an accurate account of the battle. One 6-pounder was manned by a crew of marines, and two relief crews for the 5-inch guns and two for the 6-pounders acted as sharpshooters under Capt. W. Biddle, U. S. M. C.

The range was obtained by cross bearings from the standard compass and the distance taken from the chart.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

CH. V. GRIDLEY,
Captain U. S. N., Commanding U. S. Flagship Olympia.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
Asiatic Station.

119197.

[Report of engagement at Manila Bay May 1, 1898.]

U. S. S. RALEIGH,
Off Manila, Luzon, May 4, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this vessel of your squadron during the engagement with the Spanish squadron and shore batteries at Cavite, near Manila, on the morning of May 1, 1898:

At about 12.10 a. m. of May 1, when passing in column, natural order, abreast of El Fraile Island, at the entrance to the bay, I observed a flash, as of a signal thereon, and at about 12.15 a. m. a shot was fired from El Fraile, passing, as I think, diagonally between the *Petrel* and this vessel. A shot was fired in return, but without effect, by the starboard after 5-inch gun of this vessel.

At 5 a. m., when the squadron was nearly abreast the city of Manila and the flagship was turning to pass down toward Cavite, the Lunetta Battery, of apparently heavy guns, at Manila, opened fire and continued so long as the squadron was in action. This vessel shifted position from starboard to port (inside) quarter of the *Baltimore*, and held that position until retired at 7.35 a. m. At a few minutes after 5 a. m. this vessel, so soon as the Spanish vessels at Cavite bore on the port bow, opened fire with the 6-inch gun, and then with the 5-inch guns in succession, as fast as they would bear. The secondary battery guns did not seem to reach the enemy, and their fire was soon stopped and not again used until the distance was considerably lessened. At 11.20 a. m., when signal was made to reengage, this vessel started ahead full speed (using reserve speed) to keep up with the flagship, but it was found to be impossible, and falling behind all the time, I cut across to gain line abreast of Cavite Battery just as the flagship passed the *Baltimore* at that port, at which time we opened fire with all guns. At 12, in obedience to signal, this vessel attempted to get into the inner harbor to destroy enemy's vessels, but getting into shoal water—20 feet—was obliged to withdraw, and so reported. While attempting to get inside, the battery was used on an enemy vessel at anchor (supposed to be the *Don Antonio de Ulloa*) until she sank. Not being able to find a channel farther inside, and everything in sight having been destroyed, this vessel, at 1.30 p. m., withdrew and later anchored near the flagship. I inclose a statement of the ammunition expended during the engagement.

I am very pleased to report that the officers and crew behaved splendidly. Each and every one seemed anxious to do his whole duty, and, so far as I can learn, did it. Their whole conduct was beyond praise.

This vessel was struck but once, and then by a 6-pounder shell, which passed through both sides of the whaleboat (above her water line), and then glanced along the chase of the starboard 6-pounder on our poop. The gun was not injured, and the whaleboat but slightly, and she is again ready for service.

I am happy to report that there were no casualties of any kind.

This vessel at the close of the engagement was in as good condition as when it began, and without any preparation could have fought it over again.

In conclusion, permit me to congratulate you upon the very brilliant victory you achieved over a naval force nearly equal to your own and

backed by extensive shore batteries of very heavy guns, and this without the loss of a single life. History points to no greater achievement.

Very respectfully,

J. B. COGHLAN,
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

Commodore GEORGE DEWEY, U. S. N.,
Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station.

119197.

[Report of engagement at Manila Bay May 1, 1898.]

No. 6.] U. S. S. CONCORD,
Manila, May 2, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with article 275, United States Navy Regulations, I have to submit the following report of the late action so far as this vessel was concerned:

In obedience to your orders I took position in line. In passing the city a big gun opened on the fleet, to which I replied with two shots. The *Concord* held her position in the line until your order to withdraw from action.

Later in the day I was ordered by you to burn a transport. To arrive at the position of the transport my course lay so as to open the dockyard and vessels therein, at which I took a few shots with the 6-inch battery. I succeeded in firing the transport, which is still in flames.

Each and every one of my subordinates did his whole duty with an enthusiasm and zeal beyond all praise. I am particularly indebted to the executive officer, Lieut. Commander George P. Colvocoresses, for the cool, deliberate, and efficient manner with which he met each phase of the action, and for his hearty cooperation in my plans. Lieut. T. B. Howard, the navigator, proved that, like his father, he was ready to offer his life to his country and flag. The officers of divisions—Lieut. P. W. Hourigan, powder; Lieut. (j. g.) C. M. McCormick, third gun; Ensign L. A. Kaiser, second gun, and Ensign W. C. Davidson, first gun—performed every duty with zeal and alacrity. Ensign O. S. Knepper, in charge of signals, performed the duty as though he were in the daily habit of being under fire. P. A. Paymaster E. D. Ryan volunteered to take charge of the after powder division, and was most useful therein. The steam department, under Chief Engineer G. B. Ransom and P. A. Engineer H. W. Jones, was in a perfect condition, working as though on parade. Pay Clerk F. K. Hunt volunteered to assist the surgeon. The crew, one and all, worked with enthusiasm. I have nothing but praise for each and every man.

I am happy to report that there were no casualties. The *Concord* was not hit.

The following is a list of the ammunition expended: One hundred and fifteen 6-inch full charges, sixty-seven 6-inch reduced charges, six shrapnel, one hundred and seventy-six 6-inch common shell, two hundred and twenty 6-pounder cartridges, one hundred and twenty 3-pounder cartridges, and sixty 1-pounder cartridges.

I inclose a list of the ammunition remaining on board; also the report of the executive officer and of the chief engineer.

Very respectfully,

ASA WALKER,
Commander, U. S. N., Commanding.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF U. S. NAVAL FORCE,
Asiatic Station.

U. S. S. Concord, 3d Rate,
Manila Bay, May 3, 1898.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action in Manila Bay:

At 12.25 a. m., May 1, 1898, the *Concord*, being in her assigned position in the column and cleared for action, entered the Boca Grande. While passing El Fraile a rocket was fired and soon followed by a shot from a battery on shore. This ship returned the fire. A second shot from the battery passed between our main and mizzen masts and over. We fired again, after which the battery did not reply.

At 12.45 a. m. we fired at a moving light on the starboard quarter, and it was extinguished.

At 5.05 a. m., while approaching the anchorage off Manila, we were fired upon by a shore battery and two shots were exchanged; we also fired at a supposed torpedo boat that ran out from Cavite and was sunk by the *Olympia's* guns. Another boat made for the *Olympia*, but meeting a warm reception, turned, ran on the beach, and was abandoned.

The squadron, in splendid order, turned to the right when off the city and advanced on the Spanish fleet, which appeared in line of battle off Sangley Point, in Cañacao Bay. They opened upon us at once, but most of their shots fell short. As we steamed past the enemy's line each vessel of our squadron delivered fire from her port battery and the effect was soon apparent. The ensign of a cruiser, which we took to be the *Reina Cristina*, was shot away, but hoisted again, and she took fire at 7.25 a. m., apparently from the effects of a shell from the *Concord's* third division, and the fire hose could be seen playing aloft.

Three complete turns were made by our squadron in front of the enemy's line, the ships firing whenever the guns would bear.

At 7.40 a. m. we ceased firing, in obedience to signal from the commander in chief, and at 8.10 a. m. the crews went to breakfast. At this time several of the enemy's ships were in flames and explosions took place on board one of them; some were sinking and others withdrawing for protection behind Cañacao and Cavite.

At 8.30, in obedience to a signal from the flagship, "*Concord*, go in and see what ships are on fire," this vessel promptly proceeded toward the Spanish line, but the order was annulled.

At 9.25 a loud report was heard, which came from one of the Spanish cruisers, and was followed by flames and smoke.

At 11.45 a. m. our squadron again stood in for the enemy, when signal was made for the *Concord* to destroy a large transport that was anchored well inside in shallow water and where there were a number of fish weirs. In passing we fired with great effect at the curtain of the fort at Cavite and at two Spanish vessels. At this time the battery work of all our divisions was most excellent, exhibiting all the coolness and precision of ordinary target practice. On arriving within 2,500 yards of the transport we commenced firing with main and secondary batteries, and at the first round about ten boats loaded with men were seen to leave her and land on the beach.

At 12.25 not a Spanish flag was flying in the harbor except from the staff of the sunken cruiser *Don Antonio De Ulloa*, submerged behind Sangley Point; the *Reina Christina* was a mass of flames and sunk near the bastion at Cavite, and the *Castilla* was burning rapidly in Cañacao Bay. The remaining vessels of the Spanish fleet sought refuge behind the arsenal and several of them were on fire; the guns at the Cavite and Sangley batteries had almost ceased firing, and a white flag appeared on the shears at the arsenal.

The *Concord* continued firing at the transport in obedience to signal, and to hasten operations the first cutter and whaleboat, in charge of Ensigns Kaiser and Davidson, armed for cutting out, were got into the water, the former from the skid beams, with the greatest promptitude and provided with inflammables, but before they had gone any distance it was discovered that the transport was on fire and the boats were recalled and hoisted in. At 1.45 we started to rejoin the squadron, but were ordered to go to the *Petrel* at Cavite, where she had been sent to destroy the vessels at the arsenal. She signaled as we anchored, "Have destroyed eight vessels here." White flags were flying at various points on shore and there was no longer any resistance.

The *Boston* joined us at 5.30.

During the engagement a number of shot and shell passed over and near us, but neither the vessel nor her crew received damage from the enemy.

The blocks of the whaleboat's falls and a chest hanging over the quarter, several panes of glass, and some crockery were injured by the concussion of our own guns.

The zeal, energy, and steadiness displayed by all the men and officers while under fire are deserving of the greatest praise, and the thorough and efficient working of the battery, the promptness of the ammunition supply, the completeness of preparations for the care of the sick and wounded, and the perfect working of the engines

and mechanical devices reflect the highest credit upon each of the officers of divisions and heads of departments of the ship under your command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. P. COLVOCORESSES,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., and Executive Officer.

Commander ASA WALKER,
Commanding Concord.

119197.]

[Report of action of Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.]

U. S. S. BALTIMORE,
Manila, Philippine Islands, May 4, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report, as required by article 437, Navy Regulations, of the engagement of this ship with the Spanish fleet and shore batteries at Sangley Point, Cavite Bay, on the 1st instant.

At early daylight the fleet had reached a point close up to the shipping off the city of Manila, when the signal was made, "Prepare for general action." Spanish batteries near Old Manila opened fire at long range at about the same time. Flagship leading, with port helm, bore down on the right of Spanish line of vessels, formed in a somewhat irregular crescent at anchor, extending from off Sangley Point to the northeast, and in readiness to receive us, their left supported by the batteries on Sangley Point.

Following your lead in close order, our fire commenced with the port battery at about 5.40 a. m., at a distance of about 6,000 yards.

Our column passed down the enemy's line, turning with port helm as their left was reached, engaging them with starboard battery on the return. This maneuver was performed three times at distances from the enemy's ships varying from 2,600 to 5,000 yards, when you signaled to "withdraw from action" at 7.35.

Upon reaching a convenient distance in the bay, you signaled, "Let the people go to breakfast;" and at 8.40, "Commanding officers repair on board the flagship."

While on board the flagship I received an order to intercept a steamer coming up the bay, reported to be flying Spanish colors.

Soon after starting on this duty I discovered the colors of the stranger to be British, and so reported by signal, you having in the meantime made general signal to get under way and follow your motions, this ship being at the time some 2 miles to the south-southwest of the flagship on her way to intercept the supposed Spanish steamer.

At 10.55 you made general signal, "Designated vessel will lead," with *Baltimore's* distinguishing pennant, and in a few minutes signal to "attack the enemy's batteries or earthworks" and for fleet to "close up;" in obedience to which order this ship led in, with starboard helm, to a position off the Cañacoa and Sangley Point batteries and opened fire with starboard battery at a distance of about 2,800 yards, closing in to 2,200, between which and 2,700 yards our best work was done, slowing the ship dead slow, stopping the engines as range was obtained, delivering a rapid and accurate fire upon the shore batteries and a gunboat just inside of Sangley Point, since proven to have been the *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, practically silencing the batteries in question before the fire of another ship became effective, owing to the lead we had obtained in our start for the supposed Spanish steamer.

The fire of ships and batteries having been silenced and the white

flag displayed on the arsenal buildings at Cavite, you signaled, at 1.20, to "prepare to anchor," and at 1.30, "Anchor at discretion."

The victory was complete.

The wind was light and variable during the first engagement and from the northeast; force 2 to 3 during the second.

The firing devices gave considerable trouble, extractors, sear springs, and firing pins bending and breaking, and wedge blocks jamming. Electric firing attachments gave trouble by the grease and dirt incident to firing insulating the connections, so much so that shortly after the engagement commenced they were abandoned for percussion, but coolness and steadiness replaced defective parts in the shortest possible time.

The ammunition supply was ample, and the test was conclusive so long as electric hoists are uninjured.

The behavior of officers and men was beyond all praise. The accuracy and rapidity of their fire you were an eyewitness of. The steadiness and cool bearing of all on board who came under my observation was that of veterans.

The fact that the ship was so rarely hit gave few opportunities for conspicious acts of heroism or daring, but the enthusiasm and cool steadiness of the men gave promise that they would have been equal to any emergency.

I shall report later such detail of individual merit as has been mentioned by officers of divisions or that came under my own observation.

I inclose (*a*) report of executive officer; (*b*) surgeon's report of casualties; (*c*) carpenter's report of damages; (*d*) report of ammunition expended.

Very respectfully,

N. M. DYER,
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF U. S. NAVAL FORCE,
Asiatic Station.

U. S. S. BALTIMORE,
Off Manila, May 3, 1898.

SIR: In compliance with article 525, United States Navy Regulations, I have the following report to submit of the action of May 1, at Cavite:

The *Baltimore* was engaged twice during the day in company with the other vessels of the squadron. The action of the battery and the conduct of all connected with it and its service were admirable. It is difficult to discriminate where coolness and efficiency prevailed throughout the ship's company. The spirit and readiness of all were in the highest degree commendable. The service of the guns and the delivery of ammunition were most prompt, and the experience has indicated to me that when occasion demands, the supply of ammunition is sufficient to meet all probable wants.

The *Baltimore* was struck five times, with small projectiles, all of which, with one exception, exploded or broke up. The most serious hit, happily attended with no serious injury to any officer or man, came from a 4.7-inch steel projectile, which entered the ship's side forward of the starboard gangway, about a foot above the line of the main deck. It passed through the hammock netting, downward through the deck planks and steel deck, bending and cracking deck beam in wardroom stateroom No. 5, then glanced upward through the after engine room coaming, over against the after cylinder of No. 3 6-inch gun (port), carrying away lug and starting several shield bolts and putting the gun out of commission; deflected over to the starboard side, striking a ventilator ladder and dropping on deck. In its passage it struck a box of 3-pounder ammunition of the fourth division, exploding several charges, and wounded Lieutenant Kellogg, Ensign Irwin, and 6 men of the gun's crew—none very seriously. A second shot came in about a foot above the berth deck, just forward of the blowers, passed through the 'thwart-ship alleyway, hitting the exhaust pipe of the starboard blower, causing a slight leak. A third

shot struck about 2 feet above the water line on the port side, abreast bunker B-110, passed into the bunker, cutting blower drain and main air duct, and exploding in bunker. A fourth shot came in about 6 feet above the berth deck, starboard side, abreast the forward end of the forward wash room, and broke up in a clothes locker. A fifth struck the starboard forward ventilator, slightly bending it.

The upper cabin skylight, the after range finder, and the two whaleboats hanging at the davits were all destroyed by the shock of discharge from the 8-inch guns of the second division.

The holes in the port side were temporarily plugged with leak stoppers and afterwards patched with rubber and iron patches.

No. 4 gun was got ready for use by the afternoon of May 2, Ensign N. E. Irwin devoting intelligent personal efforts to the accomplishment of the work.

Very respectfully,

J. B. BRIGGS,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., Executive Officer.

The COMMANDING OFFICER.

119197.

[Report of action at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.]

U. S. S. PETREL,
Manila Bay, May 4, 1898.

SIR: I respectfully report as follows concerning my share in the action fought by the fleet under your command in Manila Bay, off Cavite, on the morning of May 1, 1898:

The ship had been partly cleared for action at Hongkong and on the run to Manila. Went to quarters for action at 9.45 p. m. of April 30, and all preparations were completed. Hammocks were not piped down, but men were allowed to sleep at their guns.

The position of *Petrel* was fourth from head of column, astern of *Raleigh* and ahead of *Concord*. We passed in through Boco Grande, about 1 mile from El Fraile. All lights were masked and only stern lights showing. At 11.10 a rocket and light were shown from Corregidor Island, and just as the *Raleigh* and *Petrel* came abreast El Fraile three shots were fired from a shore battery on the rock, these being promptly replied to by the *Raleigh*, *Concord*, and *Boston*. We steamed slowly up the bay, and just as day was breaking, about 5 o'clock, the shore batteries below Manila began firing. It was scarcely light enough to distinguish signals from this vessel when flagship made signal to "Prepare for action," so signal was repeated from the *Baltimore*. During time column was forming and closing up, the batteries from below Manila were firing. As flagship stood to southward the ships and batteries at Cavite began their firing, and gradually, as we approached, we could make out ships under way in harbor and three guns on shore firing. The battery of this vessel began firing at 5.22 by the deck clock at a range of 5,000 yards.

The column circled three times from east to west in front of shore, standing in a little nearer each time, the first time being 3,000 yards and the third time 1,800 yards. During these three rounds this vessel expended ninety-two 6-inch common shells, eighty-two 6-inch full charges, ten reduced charges, and two hundred and fifty-three 3-pounders. Several times during rounds had to cease firing on account of smoke and in order to economize ammunition. The greater part of our great-gun fire was at the *Reina Christina* and *Castilla*, the former steaming around the harbor and the latter anchored about 500 yards off Sangley Point; but the other and smaller vessels were fired at when opportunity offered. Especially was the fire of the rapid-fire guns aimed at a yellow launch, which was apparently a torpedo boat trying to turn our flank. The

navigator, Lieut. B. A. Fiske, was stationed in the top with a stadimeter to determine the distance and report upon the efficiency of the fire.

At 7.30 we ceased firing and withdrew from action in obedience to a signal from flagship to fleet to that effect. The men were given their breakfast. While withdrawing the enemy continued firing until we were well out of range, and the batteries below Manila were firing at intervals during breakfast. At 11, when the signal was made to get under way, the *Petrel* followed *Olympia* and stood well in. While steaming across the fire the signal was hoisted for the *Petrel* to pass inside.

This vessel left her station, passed outside of *Baltimore*, and rounded Sangley Point about 500 yards outside of where *Castilla* was burning. The fire was then directed at the *Don Antonio de Ulloa*, and when it was found that she was sinking and deserted, the ship passed farther inside and opened fire upon the ships behind inner breakwater and whose masts were seen above government buildings. During the firing on the *Ulloa* a white flag with a Geneva cross was discovered in range with her, and I stood in further so as to get it out of range. After the first two or three shots fired through the public building at ships behind the mole, the Spanish flag was, at 12.30 p. m., hauled down and a white flag run up. The surrender was immediately signaled to fleet and firing ceased.

In obedience to a signal from flagship to destroy all shipping in the harbor, Lieutenant Hughes was sent with a whaleboat's crew of seven men, this whaleboat being the only one on the ship which would float, and set fire to the *Don Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Cuba*, *Isla de Luzon*, *General Lezo*, and *Marques del Duero*. Afterwards Ensign Fermier was sent to set fire to the *Velasco* and *El Correo*. The *Isla de Cuba*, *Isla de Luzon*, and *Don Juan de Austria* were aground and full of water when they were fired. Their outboard valves were opened and the ships allowed to fill. The breech plugs of 4-inch guns had been taken off and could not be found. During the night the magazines of the *Don Juan de Austria* blew up. The *Manila* was not burned because the Spanish officers begged that she be not destroyed because she was unarmed and a coast-survey vessel. Lieutenant Fiske and Passed Assistant Engineer Hall raised steam on the ship this morning, the 4th instant, and brought her out. At the time she was aground. The *Don Antonio de Ulloa* was sunk and the *Reina Christina* and *Castilla* were burning in outer harbor.

Lieutenant Fiske was sent ashore and brought off two tugboats, the *Rapido* and *Hercules*, and three steam launches.

I was anchored in Cavite harbor from 12.50 to 5.20 p. m., when I got under way and returned to the fleet.

There were no casualties or accidents of any kind, the ship having been struck only once just beneath hawse pipe by a piece of shell which burst just as it sank, and threw a column of water over the forecastle.

After the white flag was displayed, there was apparently the greatest confusion in the arsenal. Parts of the crews of the various ships were there, and all were armed and were constantly falling in and moving about; yet there was no evidence of any desire to continue the fighting, and instead of any resistance being offered to the destruction of the ships, they were rather inclined to assist with their advice and evinced a desire to surrender to the first officer they met.

The action of ammunition was exceedingly good. There was expended during action, one hundred and thirteen 6-inch common shells, three 6-inch armor-piercing shells, eighty-two 6 inch full charges, thirty-four 6-inch reduced charges and three hundred and thirteen 3-pounder ammunition. Owing to the heat due to firing, the pads swelled and made it very difficult to lock the breech plug. Nothing would remedy this save shifting plugs, replacing hot plug by the one from the other gun which was cool. The wedge of firing lock jammed frequently, due to hot parts. This was remedied by shifting locks.

The percussion primers worked very unsatisfactorily; sometimes four primers would be expended before one would act. Primers leaked badly, causing excessive deposit in primer seat, hard extraction, and delay in priming of gun and requiring frequent boring of vent.

The action of no one can be censured, the conduct of each and every officer and man being excellent. There was no confusion; I should say less than at ordinary target practice.

The loading was rapidly done and the firing was deliberate. Due to your caution to commanding officers that no ammunition should be wasted, Lieutenant Plunkett fired the forward 6-inch guns and Ensign Fermier the after ones, and the work was thoroughly done. Lieutenant Hughes stationed himself on the poop, as it was deemed essential that he should not be with the commanding officer on the bridge. He materially assisted Ensign Fermier by observing fall of shot and tendering advice regarding pointing. I wish particularly to call to your attention Lieutenant Hughes, his gallantry in taking a boat's crew of seven men and in the face of a large armed force on shore setting fire to the five ships before mentioned. He was aware that he had the only boat in the ship which would float, until the steam whaleboat could be prepared.

Lieutenant Fiske stationed himself on the fore cross trees with stadimeter to measure the range and report on the fall of shots. He also took charge of the steam whaleboat to cover Lieutenant Hughes in his operations in burning the ships.

Lieutenant Wood had charge of the powder division, assisted in the after part by Assistant Paymaster Seibels. There was at no time a halt in the firing due to failure of the powder division.

Ensign Montgomery was in charge of the signals, and materially assisted me on the bridge. He also directed the fire of the forward 3-pounder when it was allowed to be fired. He also afforded assistance to Lieutenant Plunkett by observing the fall of shots from the forward 6-inch guns.

I desire also to mention the efficient service of the engines. In order to maintain our position and to take advantage of every opportunity, the engine telegraph was in constant use from full speed to stop, and the engine never failed to respond in the quickest time possible. This I consider to be due to the high state of efficiency of that department, and the whole credit is due to Passed Assistant Engineer Hall.

I can make no statement regarding the services of Passed Assistant Surgeon Brownell, as the *Petrel* was most fortunate in having no casualties.

I inclose the report of the executive officer.

Very respectfully,

E. P. Wood,
Commander, U. S. N., Commanding.

The Commander in Chief U. S. Naval Force,
Asiatic Station.

U. S. S. PETREL,
Off Cavite, Manila Bay, May 2, 1898.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of article 525, U. S. Navy Regulations, I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the part taken by this vessel in the general action fought yesterday off Cavite, in Manila Bay:

The ship was gradually cleared for action, this work having been begun in Hongkong, when the fore and foretopsail yards, fore trysail gaff, ladders, diving outfit, part of the running rigging, etc., were placed on board the transport *Nanshan*, and completed the day before the squadron entered Manila Bay. In the operation of preparing the ship for action certain articles and material in the equipment and construction departments were necessarily thrown overboard. Among these may be mentioned all of the varnishes, inflammable paints and oils, tar, turpentine, etc., lumber, two boats' strong backs, one turpentine chest, one ice chest, one large hammock box, the carpenter's bench, etc. During the action the discharge of the after 6-inch guns shattered the gig and first whaleboat and they were cut adrift, carrying with them their outfits complete. These boats have been temporarily replaced by two taken from the enemy.

No description of the maneuvers during the action is included in this report. As regards the *Petrel*, the first shot was fired at 5.22 a. m. and the last one, before hauling off for breakfast, was fired at 7.30 a. m. The times of beginning and finishing the firing during the second part of the action were, respectively, 11.30 a. m. and 12.30 p. m., at which latter time the Spanish flag on the arsenal sheers in Cavite was hauled down.

The return of ammunition expended will be made by the ordnance officer; but, approximately, about one-third of the entire supply on board for the 6-inch guns was expended, including a large proportion of common shell and full charges. So far as could be observed, the fuses acted exceedingly well, all the shell bursting. Some complaint was made by the officers commanding gun divisions that the primers frequently failed, both electric and percussion.

The bearing of all on board was satisfactory in the extreme, and I can specially call attention to no one in this connection. With little excitement, a quiet enthusiasm and the utmost steadiness prevailed throughout the ship's company. The practice of the gun captains was excellent, being both deliberate and precise.

After the action was over, in obedience to your instructions, boat's crews from this vessel burned the following Spanish ships lying in Cavite harbor: The protected cruisers *Don Juan de Austria*, 1,160 tons; *Isla de Luzon*, 1,050 tons; *Isla de Cuba*, 1,050 tons; the gunboats *General Lezo*, 520 tons; *Marques del Duero*, 500 tons; *El Correo*, and one (not engined) name unknown.

On rejoining the squadron the *Petrel* towed from Cavite to the anchorage off Manila two small tugs—the *Rapido* and *Hercules*—and three steam launches, which were this morning turned over to the flagship.

No casualties occurred on board. The vessel was not hit, save for a scratch on the stem, and no repairs will be necessary. That part of the equipment sacrificed in clearing for action should be replaced.

Very respectfully,

EDWD. M. HUGHES,
Lieutenant, U. S. N., Executive Officer.

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
U. S. S. Petrel.

119197.

[Report of action at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.]

U. S. S. BOSTON, 2D RATE,
Port Cavite, Manila Bay, May 3, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this vessel in the late action with the Spanish fleet on the morning of May 1.

At daylight the merchant ships off Manila were seen, and soon after the Spanish fleet, close in to Cavite. This vessel was the sixth in the column and brought up the rear. Several shots were fired by the batteries in Manila, and two shots were given in reply. At 5.35 [a.m.] action with the enemy commenced and was continued at varying distances, steaming in a circle, until 7.35 a. m., firing with a fair degree of deliberation and accuracy. At times the smoke was dense, interfering very materially with maneuvering and firing.

The Spanish fleet and shore batteries replied vigorously, and an attempt was made with an improvised torpedo boat, but our fire was overpowering and the enemy received heavy damage and loss.

In obedience to signal, I withdrew from action at 7.35 and gave the crew breakfast and rest.

At 11.10 the action was renewed and continued until the enemy ceased firing and his ships were all burned, sunk, or withdrawn behind the arsenal of Cavite.

This vessel was struck four times by enemy's shot, doing no material damage. Our own fire destroyed three of our own boats and badly damaged three others.

No casualties occurred.

The conduct of officers and men on this trying occasion was of the very highest quality, and they bore themselves with courage and spirit and entirely to my satisfaction. It also gives me pleasure to bear witness to the courage and resolution of the Spanish fleet and to say that they defended themselves creditably.

Very respectfully,

FRANK WILDES,
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

The COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

U. S. S. BOSTON, 2D RATE,
Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.

SIR: In accordance with article No. 525, U. S. Navy Regulations of 1898, I have the honor to make the following report of the noteworthy incidents which came under my observation on board this ship during the engagement this day with the Spanish fleet and shore batteries at Cavite. This vessel being stationed at the rear of the column, did not come into action until after the other ships. Firing commenced from the port main battery at 5.35, and continued until 7.35 a. m. The quantity of ammunition on board at the beginning was as follows:

Main battery:	
Full charges, 8-inch B. L. R	77
Reduced charges, 8-inch B. L. R	91
Armor-piercing shells, 8-inch B. L. R	40
Common shells, 8-inch B. L. R	147
Full charges, 6-inch B. L. R	254
Reduced charges, 6-inch B. L. R	138
Armor-piercing shells, 6-inch B. L. R	60
Common shells, 6-inch B. L. R	352
Shrapnel, 6-inch B. L. R	4
Secondary battery:	
Steel shell, 6-pounder R. F	663
Common shell, 6-pounder R. F	406
Steel shell, 1-pounder R. F	800
Common shell, 1-pounder R. F	258
Caliber, .45	55,660
Caliber, .38	16,100
Steel shell 3-pounder R. F	608
Common shell, 3-pounder R. F	482
Steel shell, 47-millimeter	576
Common shell, 47-millimeter	513
Steel shell, 37-millimeter	700
Common shell, 37-millimeter	1,192

The guns were served rapidly and well. There being no quick and accurate method of finding the range, it was found that a considerable number of the shots apparently fell short. Had the ship been provided with a range finder the effectiveness of the firing would have been somewhat increased; as it was, the result was generally good. After passing the enemy a countermarch was made, and fire was opened with the starboard battery. This maneuver was repeated several times, until the enemy

seemed to be silenced. During this part of the engagement full charges with common shell were used in all guns of the main battery. The guns generally worked well, but after an hour's fighting it was found that most of the breech plugs of the 6 and 8 inch guns were expanded by the heat, so as to make it a somewhat difficult operation to close the breech. After firing the forward 8-inch for half an hour it was found necessary to put in a new gas check pad, and the firing was then continued. The wire breechings of No. 2 6-inch gun (starboard) were carried away near the end of the firing. The lock of No. 3 6-inch (port) was disabled and a spare one substituted. The vent of the port after 6-inch became choked up about the end of the first engagement, and a spare mushroom was substituted. At 7.35 the fleet hauled off for a rest and consultation. The enemy's ship *Reina Christina* and the smaller vessels had withdrawn behind the point and were on fire. The *Castilla* was apparently aground. This latter vessel was set on fire and abandoned by the enemy.

The action was resumed at 11.10 a. m., the starboard battery being first engaged. The reply was principally from the forts, but these were soon silenced. Advantage had been taken of the interval to put the battery in order again. The breechings on No. 2 6-inch were replaced by the gunner's mate of the division. The guns were still very hot, and the breech plugs became still harder to work. The forward 8-inch gun was put out of commission for about twenty minutes from this cause. At 12.20 the ship was turned around and the port battery brought into play. At 12.40 p. m. "cease firing" was sounded, a white flag having been raised at Cavite.

During the whole engagement the ammunition supply was kept up in a highly efficient manner. As soon as a gun was fired, another charge was on hand. It was intensely hot on the berth deck and in the magazines and shell rooms. Several of the after powder division were temporarily disabled from this cause, and men had to be taken from the second and third divisions to fill their places.

The following quantity of ammunition remained on hand at the end of the action:

8-inch full charges, B. L. R	31
6-inch full charges, B. L. R	93
8-inch reduced charges, B. L. R	89
6-inch reduced charges, B. L. R	137
6-pounder steel shell, R. F	443
3-pounder steel shell, R. F	448
1-pounder steel shell, R. F	560
3-pounder common shell, R. F	482
47-millimeter common shell, R. F	513
8-inch shell, armor piercing, B. L. R	40
6-inch shell, armor piercing, B. L. R	60
8-inch common shell, B. L. R	99
6-inch common shell, B. L. R	210
47-millimeter steel shell, R. F	480
37-millimeter steel shell, R. F	520
6-pounder common shell, R. F	406
1-pounder common shell, R. F	258
37-millimeter common shell, R. F	1,192

The following very slight injuries resulted from the enemy's fire: 4-inch shell pierced foremast 13 feet 7 inches above the upper deck, going through from starboard to port, cutting one swifter of standing rigging on port side; one 2-inch shell pierced turtle back 5 feet forward of port amidship 6-inch gun, 5 feet from gun deck; one 2-inch shell pierced ship's side 14 inches above load line, passing through stateroom No. 5 on port side, exploding berth and drawers; one 2-inch shot pierced the outside shell of hammock netting on port side abreast after end of chart room, exploding on inside among some men's clothing, setting it on fire; a shell grazed after part of the main topmast, just above the lower cap.

The discharge of the after 8-inch gun, when it was pivoted to port and fired across the deck, caused great damage in the rooms below on the port side; the seams of the deck were opened to some extent.

Toward the end of the first period of firing the electric-bell system of communication with the central station became partially disabled, the shock of the discharge breaking the wires.

The ship's boats were covered with canvas with their sails disposed on the inboard side. They received injuries from the discharge of guns in their vicinity as follows:

First whaleboat: Side blown out and back broken; complete wreck.

First cutter: Starboard quarter blown off; 8 timbers and gunwale broken; planking all over opened and split; complete wreck.

Second cutter: Five planks blown out; bow timbers started, bow sagged; stern timbers broken away from fastenings and planking started; seams all opened; complete wreck.

Third cutter: Whole port quarter broken from fastenings; can be repaired on board.

Sailing launch: Whole starboard strake on port side blown off; one after frame broken; can be repaired on board.

Dingy: Calking started; can be repaired on board.

Steam launch: Starboard side three planks blown off bow; wood ends started from stem; deck planks started; boat spread; planking on starboard side started from fastenings; calking generally started; can not be repaired on board.

There were no casualties among the crew. The shell which pierced the foremast did not explode, but scattered small pieces of iron from the mast which slightly scratched one or two of the occupants of the bridge.

Too much can not be said in praise of the conduct of the officers and men who came under my observation. Very few if any of them had ever been under fire before, but their coolness was remarkable. They were full of zeal, energy, and enthusiasm, and were untiring. Where the conduct of all was so commendable it would be impossible to single out any individual for special praise. One noteworthy feature was the conduct of the Chinese messmen who were stationed in the after powder division. While they are usually considered entirely alien in their ideas and are not regarded as good fighters, yet in this case they displayed as much zeal, bravery, and energy as any other person. The uninterrupted ammunition supply in the after part of the ship was largely due to their efforts.

The three men, William Woods, seaman; Charles W. Lenderman and William R. White, apprentices, first class, sentenced by general court-martial to terms of imprisonment and who were made prisoners at large the day before the engagement, displayed the same zeal, bravery, and energy which characterized the rest of the crew.

Very respectfully,

J. A. Norris,
Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N., Executive Officer.

The Commanding Officer,
U. S. S. Boston, 2d Rate, Manila Bay.

119197.

[Report of action at Manila Bay May 1, 1898.]

U. S. Steamer McCulloch,
Manila Bay, May 3, 1898.

Sir: Regarding the part taken by this vessel in the naval action of Manila Bay at Cavite, on Sunday morning, May 1, 1898, between the American and Spanish forces, I have the honor to submit the following report:

Constituting the leading vessel of the reserve squadron the *McCulloch* was, when fire opened, advanced as closely as was advisable in rear of our engaged men of war, in fact, to a point where several shells struck close aboard and others passed overhead, and kept steaming slowly to and fro, ready to render any aid in her power, or respond at once to any signal from the *Olympia*. A 9-inch hawser was gotten up and run aft, should assistance be necessary in case any of our ships grounded. At a later hour during the day, just prior to the renewal of the attack by our squadron, I intercepted the British mail steamer *Esmeralda*, in compliance with a signal from the flagship, communicated to her commander your orders in regard to his movements, and then proceeded to resume my former position of the morning, near the fleet, where I remained until the surrender of the enemy. I desire to state in conclusion that I was ably seconded by the officers and crew of my command in every effort made to be in a state of readiness to carry out promptly any orders which might have been signaled from your flagship.

Respectfully, yours,

D. B. Hodgsdon,
Captain, R. C. S., Commanding.

Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

121046.

[Account of United States consul at Manila of battle of Manila Bay.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, June 17, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information a copy of an unnumbered dispatch of the 4th ultimo from the consul at Manila, Philippine Islands, giving an account of the battle of Manila Bay.

Respectfully, yours, WILLIAM R. DAY.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

[Special—U. S. S. *Baltimore.*]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Bay of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 4, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to briefly report to you concerning the battle of Manila Bay, fought on May 1, 1898.

Heeding your mandate, and by repeated request of Commodore George Dewey, of the United States Asiatic Squadron, I left Manila on Saturday, April 23, and on Wednesday, April 27, at about 1 o'clock p. m., boarded the flagship *Olympia*, in Mirs Bay, in Hongkong. After meeting the Commodore and his captains and commanders in council, the Commodore at once ordered his fleet to start at 2 p. m. for Manila Bay.

On Saturday, April 30, Subig Bay was reconnoitered because of reported hiding of Spanish fleet in its inner harbor, but no fleet being there found, the Commodore proceeded at once to the south channel entrance to Manila Bay, and while by many reports mines, torpedoes, and land defenses obstructed entrance, yet the flagship led the van, and between 10 p. m., April 30, and 2 a. m., May 1, our fleet of six war ships, one dispatch boat, and two coal-laden transports passed all channel dangers unharmed, despite shots from forts, and at 2 a. m. were all safe on the broad expanse of Manila Bay.

After my departure April 23, and by drawing fire, to save Manila if possible, all Spanish war ships went to their strongly fortified naval station at Cavite, where the inner harbor gave refuge, and where potential support could be had from several forts and well-equipped batteries which extended several miles right and left from Port Cavite.

At about 5.30 a. m., Sunday, May 1, the Spanish guns opened fire at both the Manila breakwater battery and at Cavite, from fleet and forts.

With magnificent coolness and order, but with the greatest promptness, our fleet, in battle array, headed by the flagship, answered the Spanish attack, and for about two and a half hours a most terrific fire ensued.

The method of our operations could not have shown greater system, our guns greater effectiveness, or our officers and crews greater bravery; and while Spanish resistance was stubborn and the bravery of Spanish forces such as to challenge admiration, yet they were outclassed, weighed in the balance of war against the methods, training, aim, and bravery shown on our decks, and after less than three hours' perilous and intense combat one of Spain's war ships was sinking, two others

were burning, and all others, with land defenses, had severely suffered, when our squadron, with no harm done its ships, retired for breakfast.

At about 10 o'clock a. m. Commodore Dewey renewed the battle, and with effects most fatal with each evolution.

No better evidence of Spanish bravery need be sought than that, after the castigation of our first engagement, her ships and forts should again answer our fire. But Spanish efforts were futile. Ship after ship and battery after battery went to destruction before the onslaught of American energy and training, and an hour and a half of our second engagement wrought the annihilation of the Spanish fleet and forts, with several hundred Spaniards killed and wounded and millions in value of their Government's property destroyed. While amazing, almost unbelievable, as it seems, not a ship or gun of our fleet had been disabled, and, except on the *Baltimore*, not a man had been hurt.

One of the crew of the *Baltimore* had a leg fractured by slipping and another hurt in the ankle in a similar manner, while four received slight flesh wounds from splinters thrown by a 6-inch projectile, which pierced the starboard side of the cruiser.

But in the battle of Manila Bay the United States squadron of six war ships totally destroyed the Spanish fleet of eight war ships, many forts and batteries, and accomplished this work without the loss of a man!

History has only contrasts. There is no couplet to form a comparison. The only finish fight between the modern war ships of civilized nations has proven the prowess of American naval men and methods, and the glory is a legacy for the whole people. Our crews are all hoarse from cheering, and while we suffer for cough drops and throat doctors, we have no use for liniment or surgeons.

To every ship, officer, and crew, all praise be given. As Victoria was answered years ago, "Your Majesty, there is no second," so may I report to your Department as to our war ships conquering the Spanish fleet in the battle of Manila Bay—there is no first—"there is no second." The cool bravery and efficiency of the commodore was echoed by every captain and commander and down through the lines by every officer and man, and naval history of the dawning century will be rich if it furnishes to the world so glorious a display of intelligent command and successful service as must be placed to the credit of the United States Asiatic Squadron under date of May 1, 1898.

It was my lot to stand on the bridge of the *Baltimore* by the side of Captain Dyer during the first engagement, and to be called to the flagship *Olympia* by the commodore, at whose side, on the bridge, I stood during the second engagement, and when the clouds roll by and I have again a settled habitation, it will be my honor and pleasure to transmit a report showing service somewhat in detail and for which commanders promise data.

Meanwhile our commodore will officially inform you of events which will rival in American history the exploits of Paul Jones.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

OSCAR F. WILLIAMS,
U. S. Consul, Manila, Philippine Islands.
(Not acting.)

Hon. JUDGE DAY,
Assistant Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

THE BATTLE OF CAVITE.

Spanish Official Report.

DEPARTURE FOR SUBIC.

On the 25th of April, at 11 p. m., says Senor Montojo, I left the bay of Manila for Subic with a squadron composed of the cruisers *Reina Cristina*, *Don Juan de Austria*, *Isla de Cuba*, *Isla de Luzon*, dispatch boat *Marques del Duero*, and the wooden cruiser *Castilla*. This last could merely be considered as a floating battery, incapable of maneuvering, on account of the bad condition of her hull. The following morning, being at Subic, I had a conference with Captain Del Rio, who, though he did not relieve my anxiety respecting the completion of the defensive works, assured me that they would soon be finished.

In the meanwhile the cruiser *Castilla*, even on this short cruise, was making much water through the bearings of the propeller and the opening astern. They worked day and night to stop these leaks with cement, finally making the vessel nearly water-tight, but absolutely impossible to use her engines.

On the morning of the 27th I sailed with the vessels to cover the entrance to the port of Subic. The *Castilla* was taken to the northeast point of the island of Grande to defend the western entrance, since the eastern entrance had already been closed with the hulls of the *San Quintin* and two old merchant vessels which were sunk there.

With much disgust, I found that the guns which should have been mounted on that island were delayed a month and a half. This surprised me, as the shore batteries that the navy had installed (with very little difficulty) at the entrance of the bay of Manila, under the intelligent direction of colonel of naval artillery, Señor Garces, and Lieutenant Beneavente, were ready to fight twenty-four days after the commencement of the work.

I was also no less disgusted that they confided in the efficacy of the few torpedoes which they had found feasible to put there.

The entrance was not defended by torpedoes nor by the batteries of the island, so that the squadron would have had to bear the attack of the Americans with its own resources, in 40 meters of water and with little security. Our vessels could not only be destroyed, but they could not save their crews. I still held a hope that the Americans would not go to Subic, and give us time for more preparations, but the following day I received from the Spanish consul at Hongkong a telegram which said: "Enemy's squadron sailed at 2 p. m. from the bay of Mira, and according to reliable accounts they sailed for Subic to destroy our squadron, and then will go to Manila."

This telegram demonstrated that the enemy knew where they could find my squadron and that the port of Subic had no defenses.

The same day, the 28th of April, I convened a council of the captains, and all, with the exception of Del Rio, chief of the new arsenal, thought that the situation was insupportable and that we should go to the bay of Manila in order to accept there the battle under less unfavorable conditions.

THE RETURN TO MANILA.

I refused to have our ships near the city of Manila, because, far from defending it, this would provoke the enemy to bombard the plaza, which doubtless would have been demolished on account of its few defenses. It was unanimously decided that we should take position in the bay of

Cana Cao, in the least water possible, in order to combine our fire with that of the batteries of Point Sangley and Ulloa.

I immediately ordered Del Rio to concentrate his forces in the most strategic point of the arsenal, taking every disposition to burn the coal and stores before allowing them to fall into the power of the enemy. I sent the *Don Juan de Austria* to Manila to get a large number of lighters filled with sand to defend the water line of the *Castilla* (which could not move) against the enemy's shells and torpedoes. At 10 a. m. on the 29th I left Subic with the vessels of my squadron, towing the *Castilla* by the transport *Manila*.

In the afternoon of the same day we anchored in the Gulf of Canacao in 8 meters of water. On the following morning we anchored in line of battle, the *Christina*, *Castilla*, *Don Juan de Austria*, *Don Juan de Ulloa*, *Luzon*, *Cuba*, and *Marques del Duero*, while the transport *Manila* was sent to the Roads of Bacoor, where the *Velasco* and *Lezo* were undergoing repairs.

At 7 p. m. I received a telegram from Subic announcing that the enemy's squadron had entered the port at 3, reconnoitering, doubtless seeking our ships, and from there they sailed with course for Manila.

The mail steamer *Isla Mindanao* arrived in the bay. I advised her captain to save his vessel by going to Singapore, as the enemy could not get into the entrance probably before midnight. As he was not authorized from the trans-Atlantic he did not do so, and then I told him that he could anchor in shallow water as near as possible to Bacoor.

At midnight gun fire was heard off Corregidor, and at 2 on the morning of the 1st of May I received telegraphic advices that the American vessels were throwing their search lights at the batteries of the entrance, with which they had exchanged several shots. I notified the commanding general of the arsenal, Señor Sostoa, and the general-governor of the plaza, Capt. Señor Garcia Pana, that they should prepare themselves. I directed all the artillery to be loaded, and all the sailors and soldiers to go to their stations for battle, soon to receive the enemy.

This is all that occurred since I sailed to Subic until the entrance of the American squadron in the bay of Manila.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ENEMY.

The squadron being disposed for action, adds Señor Montojo, fires spread, and everything in proper place, we waited for the enemy's arrival.

All the vessels, having been painted dark gray color, had taken down their masts and yards and boats to avoid the effects of projectiles and the splinters, had their anchors buoyed and cables ready to slip instantly.

At 4 a. m. I made signal to prepare for action, and at 4.45 the *Austria* signaled the enemy's squadron, a few minutes after which they were recognized, with some confusion, in a column parallel with ours, at about 6,000 meters distant; the flagship *Olympia* ahead, followed by the *Baltimore*, *Raleigh*, *Boston*, *Concord*, *Helena*, *Petrel*, and *McCulloch*, and the two transports *Zafiro* and *Nanshan*.

The force of these vessels, excepting transports that were noncombatant, amounted to 21,410 tons, 49,290 horsepower, 163 guns (many of which were rapid fire), 1,750 men in their crews, and of an average velocity of about 17 miles. The power of our only five effective ships for battle was represented by 10,111 tons, 11,200 horsepower, 76 guns (very short of rapid fire), 1,875 crew, and a maximum speed of 12 miles.

THE FIRE FROM SHORE.

At 5 the batteries on Point Sangley opened fire. The two first shots fell short and to the left of the leading vessel. These shots were not answered by the enemy, whose principal object was the squadron.

This battery only had two Ordonez guns of 15 centimeters mounted, and but one of these could fire in the direction of the opposing fleet.

In a few minutes one of the batteries of Manila opened fire, and at 5.15 I made signal that our squadron open fire. The enemy answered immediately. The battle became general. We slipped the springs and the cables and started ahead with the engines, so as not to be involved by the enemy.

THE BATTLE.

The Americans fired most rapidly. There came upon us numberless projectiles, as the three cruisers at the head of the line devoted themselves almost entirely to fight the *Cristina*, my flagship. A short time after the action commenced one shell exploded in the forecastle and put out of action all those who served the four rapid-fire cannon, making splinters of the forward mast, which wounded the helmsman on the bridge, when Lieut. Jose Nunez took the wheel with a coolness worthy of theg reatest commendation, steering until the end of the fight. In the meanwhile another shell exploded in the orlop, setting fire to the crews' bags, which they were fortunately able to control.

The enemy shortened the distance between us, and, rectifying his aim, covered us with a rain of rapid fire projectiles. At 7.30 one shell destroyed completely the steering gear. I ordered to steer by hand while the rudder was out of action. In the meanwhile another shell exploded on the poop and put out of action 9 men. Another destroyed the mizzen masthead, bringing down the flag and my ensign, which were replaced immediately. A fresh shell exploded in the officers' cabin, covering the hospital with blood, destroying the wounded who were being treated there. Another exploded in the ammunition room astern, filling the quarters with smoke and preventing the working of the hand steering gear. As it was impossible to control the fire, I had to flood the magazine when the cartridges were beginning to explode.

Amidships several shells of smaller caliber went through the smoke-stack and one of the large ones penetrated the fire room, putting out of action 1 master gunner and 12 men serving the guns. Another rendered useless the starboard bow gun; while the fire astern increased, fire was started forward by another shell, which went through the hull and exploded on the deck.

The broadside guns, being undamaged, continued firing until there were only one gunner and one seaman remaining unhurt for firing them, as the guns' crews had been frequently called upon to substitute those charged with steering, all of whom were out of action.

THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR SHIPS.

The ship being out of control, the hull, smoke pipe, and mast riddled with shot or confused with the cries of the wounded; half of her crew out of action, among whom were 7 officers, I gave the order to sink and abandon the ship before the magazines should explode, making signal at the same time to the *Cuba* and *Luzon* to assist in saving the rest of the crew, which they did, aided by others from the *Ducro* and the arsenal.

I abandoned the *Cristina*, directing beforehand to secure her flag, and accompanied by my staff, and with great sorrow, I hoisted my flag on the cruiser *Isla de Cuba*.

After having saved many men from the unfortunate vessel, one shell destroyed her heroic commander, Don Luis Cadarso, who was directing the rescue.

The *Ulloa*, which also defended herself firmly, using the only two guns which were available, was sunk by a shell which entered the water line, putting out of action her commander and half of her remaining crew, those which were only remaining for the service of the two guns stated.

The *Castilla*, which fought heroically, remained with her artillery useless, except one stern gun, with which they fought spiritedly, was riddled with shot and set on fire by the enemy's shells, then sunk, and was abandoned by her crew in good order, which was directed by her commander, Don Alonzo Algado. The casualties on this ship were 23 killed and 80 wounded.

The *Austria*, very much damaged and on fire, went to the aid of the *Castilla*. The *Luzon* had three guns dismounted, and was slightly damaged in the hull. The *Duero* remained with one of her engines useless, the bow gun of 12 centimeters and one of the redoubts.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, the enemy's squadron having suspended its fire, I ordered the ships that remained to us to take positions in the bottom of the Roads at Baccor, and there to resist to the last moment, and that they should be sunk before they surrendered.

THE SINKING.

At 10.30 the enemy returned, forming a circle to destroy the arsenal and the ships which remained to me, opening upon them a horrible fire, which we answered as far as we could with the few cannon which we still had mounted.

There remained the last recourse to sink our vessels, and we accomplished this operation, taking care to save the flag, the distinguishing pennant, the money in the safe, the portable arms, the breech plugs of the guns, and the signal codes.

After which I went with my staff to the Convent of Santo Domingo de Cavite, to be cured of a wound received in the left leg, and to telegraph a brief report of the action, with preliminaries and results.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE ADMIRAL.

It remains only to say that all the chiefs, officers, engineers, quartermasters, gunners, sailors, and soldiers rivaled one another in sustaining with honor the good name of the navy on this sad day.

The inefficiency of the vessels which composed my little squadron, the lack of all classes of the personnel, especially master gunners and seamen gunners; the inaptitude of some of the provisional machinists, the scarcity of rapid-fire cannon, the strong crews of the enemy, and the unprotected character of the greater part of our vessels all contributed to make more decided the sacrifice which we made for our country and to prevent the possibility of the horrors of the bombardment of the city of Manila, with the conviction that with the scarcity of our force against the superior enemy we were going to certain death and could expect a loss of all our ships.

Our casualties, including those of the arsenal, amounted to 381 men killed and wounded.

[Translation.]

OFFICE OF THE STAFF OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF
OF THE STATION AND SQUADRON OF THE PHILIPPINES,
Manila, April 24, 1898.

It having been resolved to go out with the squadron for the port of Subic, not only for the defense of that important port but also as a strategic harbor for operations which may occur, the staff is placed in charge of the necessary orders from these headquarters.

As commandant of the Cavite arsenal I have nothing to say to your excellency concerning its defense, as the chief commander and officers will know how to defend the interests of the nation, trusting the valor, zeal, and intelligence of all those who, with the slight and feeble resources upon which we can count, will do everything possible to guard the honor of the flag and the navy.

Go on, sir, in the ordering and equipping as much as you think necessary for the common purposes which concern our interests.

You will use the telegraph to report to me all that you think important for your affairs in all departments, as well as the cable to communicate with the Government.

As long as possible communicate by way of Paranaque and Malate and also with the batteries of the coast by signals as well as by boats.

If you need merchant vessels to equip with torpedo tubes, which may be effective in such vessels, you will also equip them, etc.

MONTOJO.

The COMMANDANT OF THE CAVITE ARSENAL.

April 25.—Copy.

SIGUILLY, *Secretary.*

INVESTMENT AND FALL OF MANILA, MAY 1 TO AUGUST 13, 1898.

OPERATIONS ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

INVESTMENT AND FALL OF MANILA.

WASHINGTON, *May 12, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong, China:*

In case of attack by a superior force, would you desire submarine mines? If so, how many, and what length of cable, et cetera? About fifty mines with equipments in readiness here. Whereabouts of four Spanish armored cruisers is uncertain. Left Cape Verde Islands on April 29.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *May 12, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

There is little change in the situation since my last telegram. I am transferring to transports steel breech-loading rifles from sunken Spanish men-of-war; also stores from arsenal in my possession. I am maintaining strict blockade. Add *Argos* to the list of destroyed vessels. *El Correo* probably *El Cano.* I send this telegram to Hongkong. * * * It has been reported at Manila that *Pelayo* and another vessel are en route to Philippine Islands.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *May 15, 1898.* (Cavite, May 12.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

I thank the President for my promotion. Forcibly recommend that Commander Lamberton, chief of staff; Captains Wildes, the commander of the *Boston;* Coghlan, the commander of the *Raleigh;* Gridley, the commander of the *Olympia;* Dyer, the commander of the *Baltimore;* Walker, the commander of the *Concord;* Wood, the commander of the *Petrel*—without whose aid I could have done nothing, each to be advanced ten numbers.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *May 15, 1898.* (Cavite, May 13.)

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

The squadron thanks the President for his message in your telegram of May 7. I am maintaining strict blockade of Manila by sea, and believe rebels are hemming in by land, although they are inactive and making no demonstrations. Great scarcity of provisions in the city. I believe the Spanish Governor-General will be obliged to surrender soon. I can take Manila at any moment. To retain possession and thus control Philippine Islands would require, in my best judgment,

well-equipped force of 5,000 men, although United States troops sent by *Pekin* will be very useful to relieve the *Olympia* of guarding Cavite. United States troops should make provision for extremely hot, moist climate. Spanish force is estimated 10,000 men. The rebels are reported 30,000 men. I should suggest the *Charleston* or *Pekin* bring a few officers and about 100 men, partly Engineers Department, to man transport *Manila* and captured vessels. I am loading *Manila* with ordnance from the Spanish man-of-war. I propose to assign Lieutenant-Commander Singer to command. Captured on May 12 the Spanish gun vessel *Callao* attempting to run blockade; released on parole officers and men. I have plenty of coal for the present and can purchase more in Chinese ports. Will hold frequent communication with Hongkong. One British, one French, two German, one Japanese men-of-war here observing. *Baltimore* requires immediately one Mark IV mount for one 6-inch B. L. R., a supply of extractors for Hotchkiss 3-pounders and for Hotchkiss 6-pounders; also locks most recent design for main battery.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *May 15, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Following is quotation from joint resolution tendering thanks of Congress to Commodore George Dewey, U. S. N., and to officers and men of squadron under his command:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That in pursuance of the recommendation of the President, the thanks of Congress and of the American people are hereby tendered to Commodore George Dewey, United States Navy, commander in chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. That the thanks of Congress and the American people are hereby extended, through Commodore George Dewey, to the officers and men under his command for the gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occasion.

This act having been approved by the President of the United States on May 10, you have been commissioned a rear-admiral. Department takes great pleasure in transmitting this information to you, which you will convey to officers and men under your command.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 16, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Receipt of your telegram of May 13 is acknowledged. The Department will send officers and men for transport, etc.; also ordnance articles for *Baltimore.* About 1,200 United States troops will leave on board *Pekin* about May 21. The *Charleston* will leave about May 18. If the Spanish guns are serviceable and have projectiles, could not they be mounted at Caroline Islands? It is advisable, perhaps, to destroy. There are rumors of possible Spanish expedition to operate about the Philippine Islands.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 16, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Following information requested as soon as possible by General Merritt, who will command troops for Philippines: First, what is total strength of Spanish forces in island? Second, how much of this force in or about Manila? Third, what proportion of troops is Spanish and what native? Fourth, what amount and caliber of field artillery have they? Fifth, can we operate field artillery, or will mountain artillery alone be practicable? Sixth, what number of horses can be had in or near Manila? What work are they equal to? Seventh, what food supplies are imperative to bring? Eighth, will bridge trains be needed, and how much? Answer in cipher.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 19, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Have received information to the effect that 10,000 tons of coal are at Yap Island, Carolines.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 19, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Following rule enforced in blockade of Cuban ports: Allow thirty days from establishment of blockade to neutral vessels lying in any blockaded Philippine port to issue therefrom with innocent neutral cargo. Cases of British ship *Ancaios*, *Marion Woodwide*, *Austria*, *Owcenee*, *Delcairnie*, bound for American or British ports, specially brought to notice of this Government. You may extend the time a few days, if necessary, on account of delay in cabling.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 20, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Pekin and *Charleston* proceed at once to Manila, touching at Guam, Ladrone Islands, where will capture fort, Spanish officials, and garrison and act at discretion regarding coal that may be found.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 20, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Reports are current to the effect that *Carlos V*, *Pelayo*, *Alfonso XII*, and some transports sailing to the Philippine Islands with large body troops. Other reports say they are bound for the east coast of the United States, and one report states they have sailed for the latter destination; but as our means of receiving intelligence from Spain are very untrustworthy, you are given this information for what it may be worth.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *May 19, 1898.* (Received Washington, May 19.)

DAY, *Washington:*

This answers Long's cable to Dewey. From best information obtainable, Dewey can not reply under week. Twenty (one?) thousand Spanish troops, of which 4,000 native and 2,000 volunteers. All but 1,000 at Manila. They have ten mountain guns, no large field artillery, proven last rebellion not practicable. Plenty good ponies, 12 hands high. No food Phillippines, but rice. Large supply should be taken for insurgent allies.

WILDMAN.

WASHINGTON, *May 21, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Steamship *Pekin*, 1,200 men, 400 tons ammunition, and other supplies, accompanied by army transports, *City of Sydney* and *Australia*, with several thousand troops, will leave San Francisco, May 24, for Philippine Islands, via Honolulu, stopping there for coal. Should arrive off Cape Engano, northeast corner island Luzon, in about twenty-four days. Have one of your vessels there to convoy them to Manila. They are unarmed.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 22, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Have private information the Spanish are using cable Bolinao to Hongkong. Inland line intact from Manila to Bolinao.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 24, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

You will report guns of recent design captured, the number of, kind, ammunition supply, and generally the availability of mounting inshore battery.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *May 24, 1898.* (Cavite, May 20.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Situation unchanged. Strict blockade is continued. Great scarcity prevails at Manila. Foreign subjects fear an outbreak of the Spanish soldiers. Arrangements have been made for them to be transferred to Cavite by the foreign men-of-war, if necessary. Aguinaldo, the rebel commander in chief, was brought down by the *McCulloch*. Organizing forces near Cavite and may render assistance that will be valuable. I do not consider submarine mines practicable here, on account of great depth and width of bay and entrance. If attacked by superior force, the squadron will endeavor to give good account of itself. The American bark *Saranac* was captured off Iloilo, Philippine Islands. Upon the arrival of the *Charleston* with ammunition, I propose to recapture and to clear the island of small Spanish gun vessels. When is *Charleston* expected to arrive? I request you will send to the Asiatic Station

the *Bennington* and the *Yorktown*, if possible. Will be more useful than the *Philadelphia*. How many troops coming here *Pekin*? When expected to arrive? I request send provisions for the squadron—2,000 men for three months. Also small stores.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *May 26, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

You must exercise discretion most fully in all matters, and be governed according to circumstance which you know and we can not know. You have our confidence entirely. It is desirable, as far as possible, and consistent for your success and safety, not to have political alliances with the insurgents or any faction in the islands that would incur liability to maintain their cause in the future.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 27, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

It is the intention of the Department to send *Monterey* to the Asiatic Station. May be expected at Manila at the end of July.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *May 27, 1898.* (Cavite, May 29.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

No change in the situation of the blockade. Is effective. It is impossible for the people in Manila to buy provisions, except rice. The French men-of-war must go to Saigon for provisions. It is important that I should know as early as possible whereabouts and strength of the possible Spanish expedition to the Philippines, and, if possible, that the squadron should be reinforced with a battle ship or armored cruiser. The captain of the *Olympia* (Gridley) condemned by medical survey; is ordered home; leave by Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company's steamer from Hongkong on May 28. Commander Lamberton has been appointed to the command of the *Olympia*. Steamer has just arrived from Amoy with 3,000 Mauser rifles and great amount ammunition for Aguinaldo, whose force is increasing constantly. * * * Bark *Savanac* is sailing under the British flag; is loading with sugar at Iloilo for New York.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *May 29, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

The orders of Commander Lamberton to the *Olympia* approved. There is no Spanish force en route to Philippine Islands. You will be notified of the departure of such. Twenty-five hundred men, United States troops, left May 25 from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *May 30, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

It is the intention of the Department to send *Monadnock* to Asiatic Station.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *May 30, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Aguinaldo, revolutionary leader, visited the *Olympia* yesterday. He expects to make general attack on May 31. Doubt ability to succeed. Situation remains unchanged.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *June 6, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

The following telegram has been received, addressed United States consul, Hongkong:

Direct Captain Hodgson, *McCulloch*, turn over command Foley; return home.

CRIDLER.

I request to be informed is this official?

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Cold storage steamer from Australia is due about June 20 at Manila, with fresh provisions for the squadron. Orders Hodgson official.

ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

HONGKONG, *June 6, 1898.* (Cavite, June 3.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Receipt of telegram of May 26 is acknowledged, and I thank the Department for the expression of confidence. Have acted according to the spirit of Department's instructions therein from the beginning, and I have entered into no alliance with the insurgents or with any faction. This squadron can reduce the defenses of Manila at any moment, but it is considered useless until the arrival of sufficient United States forces to retain possession.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *June 6, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

There are no guns of recent design available to mount upon shore, being without breech mechanism, mounts, or ammunition. There is no telegraphic communication Bolinao to Hongkong. Have just received 4,500 tons of coal; I have sufficient coal for two months. Insurgents have been engaged actively within the province of Cavite during last

week; they have won several small victories, taking prisoners about 1,800 men, 50 officers; Spanish troops, not native. I am preparing arsenal and Cavite for the occupation United States troops, and will have vessel off Cape Engaño to meet United States transports.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *June 10, 1898.*

Admiral DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Cabled May 19 to allow neutral vessels lying in any blockaded Philippine port thirty days from blockade, and more if necessary, to depart with innocent neutral cargo, and mentioned five British ships, *Ancaicos, Marion Woodside, Austria, Owenee, Delcairnie.* Department requests instruction, because informed you did not receive original.

ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *June 14, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Report fully any conferences, relations, or cooperations, military or otherwise, which you have had with Aguinaldo, and keep informed the Department in that respect.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *June 27, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Receipt of telegram of June 14 is acknowledged. Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, with thirteen of his staff, arrived May 19, by permission, on *Nanshan.* Established self Cavite, outside arsenal, under the protection of our guns, and organized his army. I have had several conferences with him, generally of a personal nature. Consistently I have refrained from assisting him in any way with the force under my command, and on several occasions I have declined requests that I should do so, telling him the squadron could not act until the arrival of the United States troops. At the same time I have given him to understand that I consider insurgents as friends, being opposed to a common enemy. He has gone to attend a meeting of insurgent leaders for the purpose of forming a civil government. Aguinaldo has acted independently of the squadron, but has kept me advised of his progress, which has been wonderful. I have allowed to pass by water recruits, arms, and ammunition, and to take such Spanish arms and ammunition from the arsenal as he needed. Have advised frequently to conduct the war humanely, which he has done invariably. My relations with him are cordial, but I am not in his confidence. The United States has not been bound in any way to assist insurgents by any act or promises, and he is not, to my knowledge, committed to assist us. I believe he expects to capture Manila without my assistance, but doubt ability, they not yet having many guns. In my opinion, these people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races.

DEWEY.

130060.

[Proclamations issued by General Aguinaldo.]

No. 307 D.] U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Olympia, Cavite, Philippine Islands, June 12, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Department, copies, with translations, of three proclamations issued by General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

(Bureau of Navigation.)

[Translation.]

FILIPINOS:

The great North American Nation, the cradle of genuine liberty, and therefore the friend of our people, oppressed and enslaved by the tyranny and despotism of its rulers, has come to us manifesting a protection as decisive as it is undoubtedly disinterested toward our inhabitants, considering us as sufficiently civilized and capable of governing for ourselves our unfortunate country. In order to maintain this high estimate granted us by the generous North American Nation we should abominate all those deeds which tend to lower this opinion, which are pillage, theft, and all sorts of crimes relating to persons or property, with the purpose of avoiding international conflicts during the period of our campaign.

I decree as follows:

ARTICLE I. The lives and property of all foreigners, Chinese being included in this denomination, shall be respected, as well as that of all Spaniards who neither directly or indirectly contributed to carry on war against us.

ARTICLE II. Enemies who lay down their arms must also be respected in like manner.

ARTICLE III. All hospitals and ambulances must likewise be respected, as well as all persons and goods found therein, including the staff on duty, unless they manifest hostility.

ARTICLE IV. Those who disobey what is prescribed in these preceding articles shall be tried by summary process and put to death if the said disobedience has resulted in murder, robbery, or rape.

Given in Cavite, the 24th of May, 1898.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

[Translation.]

MY BELOVED FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:

I accepted the treaty proposed by Don Pedro H. Paterno, agreeing with the Captain-General of these islands under certain conditions, and laying down arms and dismissing the forces under my immediate control, because I believed it better for the country than to carry on the insurrection for which resources were lacking, but since the failure to fulfill any of the said conditions, certain bands were dissatisfied and remained under arms, and since a period of five months has elapsed without any step toward the reforms which we demand to advance our country to the rank of a civilized nation, like our neighbor, Japan, which in little more than twenty years has advanced to a satisfactory position, and demonstrated her power and vigor in the late war with China, while the Spanish Government remains powerless to contend with certain obstacles which constantly arrest the progress of our country with a deadly influence which has been a principal factor in causing the uprising of the people. Now that the great and powerful North American Nation have come to offer disinterested protection for the effort to secure the liberation of this country, I return to assume command of all the forces for the attainment of our lofty aspirations, establishing a dictatorial government which will set forth decrees under

my sole responsibility, assisted by the advice of eminent persons until these islands are completely conquered and able to form a constitutional convention and to elect a president and a cabinet in whose favor I will duly resign the authority.

Given in Cavite the 24th of May, 1898.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

[Translation.]

FILIPINOS:

This dictatorial government proposes to begin within a few days our military operations, and being informed that the Spaniard intends to send us a Parliamentary commission in order to open negotiations for restoring Spanish authority, and being resolved to admit no negotiations of that sort in view of the collapse of a former treaty by default of the same Spanish Government, and noting, moreover, the presence in this place of certain persons coming in the capacity of spies for the said Spanish Government, as general in chief of this region I decree as follows:

ARTICLE I. Civilians or soldiers who enter this territory with authority to negotiate, but without presenting themselves under a flag of truce as provided for such cases by international law, and also those lacking credentials and documents for their due recognition of character and personality, shall be considered guilty of serving as spies and put to death.

ARTICLE II. Any Filipino who undertakes the aforesaid service shall be considered as a traitor to his country, and there shall be imposed upon him the penalty of hanging by the neck in a public place for the period of two hours with a label attached bearing the statement that he is a traitor to his country.

ARTICLE III. Any soldier or civilian found within our territories seeking to pass over to the enemy bearing secrets of war or plans of fortifications shall also be reckoned as a traitor and put to death.

Given in Cavite the 24th of May, 1898.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

130043.

[Efficiency of Captain Hodgsdon, U. S. R. C.]

No. 306 D.] U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Olympia, Cavite, Philippine Islands, June 12, 1898.

SIR: I take pleasure in bringing to the attention of the Department the zeal and efficiency of Capt. Daniel B. Hodgsdon, R. C. S., commanding the *McCulloch*, while serving in the squadron under my command.

The *McCulloch* steamed from Hongkong to Manila Bay in the squadron formation, and ran the batteries at the entrance with the squadron, and while not placed in the line of battle at the battle of Manila Bay, was kept near by and in readiness to assist any vessel that might be disabled.

Since joining my command, and up to the time of his detachment, Captain Hodgsdon has kept the *McCulloch* in a high state of efficiency, and ready to move at a moment's notice, and has made her a valuable auxiliary to the squadron.

I request that the Department will communicate this report to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

HONGKONG, *June 17, 1898.* (Cavite, June 12.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 3. Insurgents continue hostilities and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to attack city proper until the arrival of United States troops thither; I have advised. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay with refugees on board under guard of neutral men-of-war; this with my permission. Health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander in chief arrived to-day. Three German, two British, one French, one Japanese men-of-war now in port; another German man-of-war is expected. I request the departure of the *Monadnock* and the *Monterey* be expedited.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *June 17, 1898.* (Cavite, June 13.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

I request the Department will send six months' supplies in all departments, including medical, for the squadron, including *McCulloch, Zafiro, Nanshan, Manila*, complement about 50 men, and *Callao*, complement about 25 men. It is practically impossible to obtain further supplies within the limits of the station during the war.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *June 17, 1898.* (Cavite, June 12.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

I request the Department send 350 men and 20 marines to fill vacancies existing to replace men whose terms of enlistment have expired or will expire before October 1.

DEWEY.

CAVITE, *June 17, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

No change since my telegram of June 12. Have sent the *Baltimore*, Cape Engano, Luzon Island, to meet American transports. The health of the squadron continues excellent. Another French man-of-war has arrived.

DEWEY.

CAVITE, *June 17, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Commanding officers have no recommendation to make under Revised Statutes, sections 1407 and 491. All officers and men did their whole duty nobly, but the nature of the action did not admit of any individual display of personal heroism.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *June 18, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul) *Hongkong:*

The Spanish fleet, two armored cruisers, six converted cruisers, four destroyers, reported off Ceuta, sailing to the east, by the United States consul at Gibraltar. If they pass Suez, Egypt, will cable you. The *Monterey* and the collier sailed [for] Manila from San Diego on June 11. The *Monadnock* and the collier will follow June 20, if possible. Could not you have a vessel at Hongkong to receive notice concerning Spanish fleet passing Suez? Second division of the army expedition, about 3,500 men, in four steamers, sailed from San Francisco [at] noon on June 15. The army estimates they will make average speed 10 knots per hour, and touch two days at Honolulu. Sustained sea speed seems doubtful.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 21, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Message June 12 is received. Impossible to furnish petty officers or experienced men. Are authorized to retain those on board by United States Revised Statutes, sections 1422 and 1572. Will this maintain efficiency?

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 22, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Our special agents report Camara's fleet at Cartagena, Spain. It is thought reliable information. His future destination not ascertained yet.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 23, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Permit the Chinese subjects in Manila to leave if they desire. Grant permission to charter vessels if necessary.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 24, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

The Department did not send convoy with four transports [which] sailed June 15 from San Francisco. Have been informed the army touch at Honolulu. Guam was not mentioned in their orders. Average speed 10 knots per hour. If it is considered best, send vessel for them Cape Engano.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 24, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Send *Pekin* to San Francisco for supplies as soon as she can be spared.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 25, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Second army division, Gen. F. V. Greene commanding, left San Francisco to touch at Honolulu and Guam. Estimated to arrive Guam July 10 and expects meet convoying vessel from you at Guam. If practicable, send one. If you can not do, then charter vessel and send naval officer Guam. Inform commanding officer expedition to come to Engando or Manila without convoy. The War Department stated Greene would not touch Guam, but now announces he will touch there.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 25, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

The Spanish fleet from Cadiz passed Cape Bon, going to the east, June 22, 3 p. m. Expected to go to Manila. Comprise *Pelayo*, *Emperor Carlos V*, three torpedo-boat destroyers, three auxiliary armed steamers, and seven transports. In all, 15 sail.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 27, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

The *Monadnock* sailed June 25 from San Francisco, accompanied by collier *Nero*. Was ordered to proceed at utmost speed safely possible, and stops as short as possible, and to make best of way to a point 600 nautical miles east true from Cape Engano, and thence to run to the west true until up to Cape Engano. If then she has not received from you a message to the contrary, she will proceed at once to Manila. This enables you to meet the *Monadnock* or to send a message to her within 600 nautical miles of Cape Engano, if you desire to do so. Furthermore, General Merritt's third division of transports will leave about June 27 from San Francisco with about 4,000 men and not convoyed, but he has been advised to make and to sail the 600 knots east and west line as described for the *Monadnock*.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 27, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Camara's fleet arrived off Port Said June 26, and is reported by our agent there as follows: *Pelayo*, *Carlos V*, *Audaz*, *Osada*, *Proserpina*, *Patriota*, 12 guns, and three unarmed transports, *Colon*, *Coradonga*, and *San Francisco*. They will coal immediately—to be supplied by Cory Brothers, whose agents are Savon Bazui. The bottom of ships apparently foul. A telegram from Lieutenant Sims at Paris, June 25, says that special agent now at Cartagena reports one transport carries munitions of war, *Aires* and *Panay* each one regiment of infantry, and *San Francisco* one battalion marine infantry. Auxiliary fleet has 20,000 tons of coal. All cruisers unarmed except *Rapido*, *Patriota*, and *Aires*. * * *

Rapido and *Patriota* were formerly *Normannia* and *Columbia*, and reported each to carry four 6.2-inch, four 4.8-inch, two 3¼-inch, and four revolving cannon. Other reports say more, but that is doubtful. We have not the particulars of *Aires's* battery. * * *

LONG.

HONGKONG. (Received June 27, 1898.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

No change in the situation since my telegram of June 17. Five German, 3 British, 1 French, 1 Japanese men-of-war in port. Insurgents constantly closing in on city. The United States transports and the *Charleston* have not yet arrived. The *Baltimore* is at Cape Engano awaiting them. Have received information Cadiz squadron passed Gibraltar Friday morning, June 17, bound eastward. Shall the *Monadnock* and the *Monterey* arrive in time? In my judgment, if the coast of Spain was threatened, the squadron of the enemy would have to return. One hundred and twenty-one officers, United States Navy, 6 paymaster's clerks, and 1,709 men were engaged battle of Manila Bay.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *June 28, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

If the service so requires, you are authorized to purchase or to charter one or two steamers suitable for dispatch vessels. This might be important to you in case Camara goes to the Philippines.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *June 29, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

The different reenforcements sent to you are as follows: First army detachment and the *Charleston* sailed May 21 from San Francisco via Honolulu and Guam. Estimated sea speed, 10 knots. The *Monterey* sailed June 11 from San Diego, Cal., via Honolulu and Guam, probably estimated sea speed, 10 knots per hour. The *Monadnock* sailed June 25 from San Francisco for Honolulu, and then direct. Estimated sea speed, 6 knots per hour; perhaps more. Third army detachment sailed June 27 from San Francisco; was recommended to go direct. Squadron under Watson, the *Iowa* and *Oregon*, the *Yankee* and the *Dixie*, the *Newark* and the *Yosemite*, and four colliers preparing with all possible dispatch to start for Spanish coast. The Spaniards know this.

LONG.

WASHINGTON, *July 1, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

It would be well to ascertain the possibility of landing the United States troops in Binangonam anchorage, east side of Luzon, or at some other point on Luzon, and thence marching to Manila by sea, as it might become necessary to hold Luzon with troops pending your concentration with the monitors.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *July 1, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Referring to your telegram of June 21, the crew now on board is more efficient than new men would be. I consider, however, that in justice to them, and to prevent discontent, if not dissatisfaction in the squadron, men whose terms of enlistment have expired should be relieved from duty in this hot and unhealthful climate as soon as possible.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *July 1, 1898.* (Cavite, June 26.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

I shall have vessel at Hongkong on or about July 1. The *Charleston* and transports have not yet arrived.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *July 1, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

The British bark *Austria* has gone to Hongkong without cargo. In my opinion allowing to return to load might give cause for complaint to other neutral nations whose ships have been warned off.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *July 5, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Camara reported to have passed Suez Canal July 5, July 6, after having partly coaled in Mediterranean Sea. Intends to coal again in Red Sea and thence direct to Philippine Islands. Supposed will coal from his own colliers. His ships are as stated in Department's telegram of June 27, except that Spanish destroyers *Audaz*, *Osado*, and *Proserpina* have returned to Spain, which would indicate that he expects to make speed.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *July 7, 1898.* (Cavite, July 4.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

The receipt of telegram is acknowledged. The United States troops have landed and have been comfortably housed at Cavite, Luzon Island. Insurgents are still active. The Chinese subjects have been permitted to leave freely. Cold-storage steamer has not yet arrived. Aguinaldo proclaimed himself president of the revolutionary republic on July 1.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *July 8, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

The *Monterey* and *Brutus* reported anchored outside bar off Honolulu June 29, making slight repairs of the machinery of the *Brutus*, and they hoped to sail on same night for Manila, via such intermediate places as might be necessary. The *Monterey* has not orders to run down the 600-mile line drawn east true from Cape Engano. They have made 7 knots per hour from San Diego to Honolulu.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *July 13, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Aguinaldo informed me his troops had taken all of Subic Bay except Isla Grande, which they were prevented from taking by the German man-of-war *Irene*. On July 7 sent the *Raleigh* and the *Concord* there; they took the island and about 1,300 men, with arms and ammunition;

no resistance. The *Irene* retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the *Boston* Cape Engano about July 16 to meet second army detachment. It is not practicable to send Guam. No chartered vessel available.

DEWEY.

CAVITE, *July 14, 1898.* (Received Washington July 18.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

No change in situation. I will send United States dispatch vessel to Hongkong within the next few days. British ship *Ellen A. Read* arrived yesterday from Cape of Good Hope; 2,600 tons of coal for us.

DEWEY.

BACOOR, *July 15, 1898.*

His Excellency the Admiral of the Squadron of the United States in the Islands.

SIR: The revolution having taken possession of the various provinces of the archipelago, this government has found it necessary to adopt the form and organization best suited to the popular will. I have, therefore, the pleasure and honor of placing in your hand the inclosed decrees, which contain the organization referred to, begging that you will communicate to your Government that the desires of this government are to remain always in friendship with the great North American nation, to which we are under many obligations.

I beg, also, that your excellency will have the kindness to forward the inclosed package to H. B. M. consul, with a request from me that he will forward them to their respective destinations.

For which favor the Filipino people and your humble servant will be most deeply grateful to your excellency.

Very respectfully, etc.,

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Indorsement to the above.

[First indorsement.]

U. S. FLAGSHIP OLYMPIA,
Cavite, July 17, 1898.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

DECREES.

[Translation.]

To the People of the Philippines:

Acts of Providence have placed me in a position for which I can not but recognize my natural inefficiency, but as I have no right to violate the laws of Providence, nor to decline the duties which honor and patriotism impose upon me, I greet you, my beloved people, from that position.

In the face of the whole world I have proclaimed that the aspiration of my whole life, the final object of all my wishes and efforts, is your independence, because I have the inner conviction that it is also your constant longing, since independence for us means the redemption from slavery and tyranny, the recovery of lost liberty, and the admission to the concert of civilized nations.

I understand, moreover, that the first duty of any government is to interpret faithfully the aspirations of the people; with this in view, although the abnormal circumstances of the war have compelled me to constitute this dictatorial government which assumes full civil and military power, my constant desire is to surround myself with the most prominent people from each province who by their conduct deserve its confidence, so that, learning from them the true needs of each, I may be enabled to adopt the most efficacious means for filling such needs and curing deficiencies in accordance with the wishes of all.

I understand, moreover, the urgent necessity of establishing in each town a solid and substantial organization, a stronger bulwark of public security and the only means for insuring the union and discipline which are indispensable for the establishment of a republic—that is, the government of the people by the people—and for settling international conflicts which may arise.

In virtue of the above considerations I decree as follows:

ARTICLE 1. The inhabitants of each town where forces of the Spanish Government are still in existence shall agree as to the most feasible means for defeating and annihilating them with the means and resources at their disposal, according to the prisoners of war such treatment as is in conformity with the sentiments of humanity and the custom observed by civilized nations.

ART. 2. As soon as a town shall be free from Spanish dominion, the citizens thereof who are most prominent owing to their social position and honorable conduct, in the center as well as in the wards, shall assemble in a junta magna and shall then proceed to the election, by a majority of votes, of the chief of the town and of a "head" for each ward, as wards shall be considered not only those hitherto known as such, but also the center of the town.

Any inhabitant having the qualifications above set forth shall be entitled to attend such junta and to be elected, provided always that he is a friend of the Philippine independence, and that he is at least 21 years of age.

ART. 3. In said junta shall be elected, also by a majority of votes, three delegates, one of police and internal order, one of justice and civil records, and one of revenues and property.

The delegate of police and internal order shall assist the chief in the organization of the armed force which each town must maintain for its own security, in proportion to the resources at its command, for the preservation of order, and the health of the people.

The delegate of justice and civil records shall assist the chief in the organization of tribunals, of books for the recording of births, deaths, and marriages, and of the census.

The delegate of revenues and property shall assist the chief in the collection of taxes, the administration of public funds, the preparing of books for the registration of real estate and cattle, and in all work relating to the development of all classes of industry.

ART. 4. The presiding chief, together with said heads of wards and delegates, shall constitute the people's junta, which shall watch over the strict execution of the orders in force and the particular interests of each town.

The head of the center of the town shall be vice-president of the junta, and the delegate of justice shall be secretary of the same.

The heads of wards shall be delegates of the chief in their respective wards.

ART. 5. The chiefs of each town, after consulting the opinion of their respective juntas, shall assemble and elect, by a majority of votes, the chief of the province and three councilors for the three departments referred to.

The chief of the province as president, the chief of the capital of the province as vice-president, and said councilors shall constitute the provincial council, which shall watch over the enforcements of the orders of this government in the territory of the province and over the general interests of the same, and shall suggest to this government measures to be adopted for the public good.

ART. 6. Said chiefs shall elect, also by a majority of votes, three representatives for each one of the provinces of Manila and Cavite, two for each of the provinces classified "de término" in the Spanish legislation, and one for each of the other provinces and "political-military commands" of the Philippine Archipelago.

Said representatives shall watch over the general interests of the archipelago and the particular interests of the respective provinces and shall constitute the revolutionary congress, which shall suggest to this government measures pertaining to the preservation of internal order and the external security of the islands, and shall be heard by said government on all serious and important questions, the decision of which admits of delay.

ART. 7. Persons elected for any office whatsoever in the form prescribed by the foregoing articles can not take charge thereof without previous confirmation by this government, which shall grant such confirmation upon consideration of the records of election.

The representatives shall prove their identity by the exhibition of such records.

ART. 8. The military chiefs appointed by this government in each province shall not take part in the government or the administration of the same, but are limited to asking the chiefs of provinces and towns for such assistance in the way of funds and forces as may be required, and such chiefs shall not refuse the same in case of real need.

Nevertheless, when a province should be menaced or occupied, in whole or in part, by the enemy, the highest military chief of the same may assume the powers of the chief of province until the danger disappears.

ART. 9. The government shall appoint for each province a commissioner, whose special duty it shall be to establish therein the organization provided for in this decree, conformable to the instructions hereafter to be issued by said government. Military chiefs who free the towns from Spanish dominion shall be commissioners by virtue of such fact.

Such commissioners shall preside over the first juntas to be held in each town as well as in each province.

ART. 10. As soon as the organization provided for in this decree shall have been established, all former appointments to any civil office, whatever its origin and by whomsoever made, shall be without effect, and all orders conflicting with this decree shall be abrogated.

Done at Cavite, June 18, 1898.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

Then follow instructions concerning the government of provinces and towns, dated June 20, 1898, signed by Emilio Aguinaldo, giving special regulations for—

1. The holding of sessions of the different juntas and councils.
2. The organization of police forces, and the character and duties of the same.
3. The organization of tribunals, civil records, and the census.
4. Taxes and registration of property.

[Translation.]

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION.

If it is true—and it is true—that a political revolution, well conceived, is the violent means which a people employs in order to recover the sovereignty which naturally belongs to it and which has been usurped and trampled upon by a tyrannical and arbitrary government, then the Philippine revolution could not have been more just, for the people have had recourse to it after exhausting all peaceful means counseled by reason and experience.

The former Kings of Castile bound themselves to regard the Philippines as a sister nation, associated with Spain in perfect unison of views and interests, and by the constitution of 1812, promulgated at Cadiz on the occasion of the war of Spanish independence, these islands were represented in the Spanish Cortes; but the interests of the monastic corporations, which have always met with unconditional support from the Spanish Government, have taken from them this sacred duty and the Philippines have been excluded from the Spanish constitution and the people left to the mercy of the discretionary and arbitrary powers of the general government.

Under such circumstances the people clamored for justice, and asked of the mother country the recognition and restitution of their secular rights by means of reforms which would gradually assimilate them with Spain. But their voices were promptly drowned and the reward of their abnegation was exile, martyrdom, and death. The religious corporations, with whose interests—always opposed to those of the Philippine people—the Spanish Government has identified itself, jeered at these claims and answered, with the knowledge and consent of that same Government, that the liberty of Spain had cost blood.

What other recourse was there left to the people to recover their lost rights? They had no other means but force, and, convinced of this, they have had recourse to the revolution.

And now they no longer limit their claims to the assimilation with the political constitution of Spain, but ask for definite separation from her; they are fighting for their independence, firmly convinced that the time has come when they can and must govern themselves.

So they have constituted a revolutionary government, based upon wise and just laws, adapted to the abnormal conditions through which they are passing, and at the same time preparing them to become a true republic. Taking reason as the only guide for their actions, justice as the only end, and honorable work as the only means, they call upon all their Philippine sons, without distinction of class, to unite firmly together for the purpose of forming a society of nobility, not nobility of birth

or pompous titles, but of work and personal merit of each one—a free society where there shall be no egotism and personal politics that crush and annihilate, no envy and favoritism that debase, no bragging and charlatanry that make ridiculous.

And it could not be otherwise; a people which has given proofs of valor and long suffering in time of trouble and danger, and of industry and diligence in time of peace, is not intended for slavery; such a people is called to be great, to be one of the strongest arms of Providence to direct the destinies of humanity; such a people has sufficient resources and energy to free itself from the ruin and annihilation into which the Spanish Government has plunged it, and to claim a modest but honorable seat in the concert of free nations.

Given at Cavite, June 23, 1898.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

[Translation.]

EMILIO AGUINALDO Y FAMY,

President of the revolutionary government of the Philippines and general in chief of its army.

This government being desirous of demonstrating to the people of the Philippines that one of its objects is to oppose, with a firm hand, the inveterate vices of the Spanish administration, by substituting for a government of personal luxury and ostentatious pomp, rendering its movements lazy, heavy, and torpid, one that shall be modest and simple and prompt in the execution of public services, I decree as follows:

CHAPTER I.—The revolutionary government.

ARTICLE 1. The dictatorial government shall hereafter be known as the revolutionary government, whose aim it shall be to fight for the independence of the Philippines until it shall be expressly recognized by the free nations, including Spain, and to prepare the country for its organization as a true republic.

The dictator shall hereafter be known as the president of the revolutionary government.

ART. 2. There shall be created four government secretaryships: One of foreign relations, marine and commerce; one of war and public works; one of police and internal order, justice, instruction, and hygiene; and one of the treasury, agriculture, and manufactures.

The government may increase this number of secretaryships if it should be found in practice that this distribution is not sufficient for the manifold and complicated needs of the public service.

ART. 3. Each secretaryship shall assist the president in the discharge of business relating to the respective departments comprised in such secretaryship.

At the head of each there shall be a secretary who shall not be responsible for the decrees of the president, but who shall sign such decrees with the president for the purpose of authentication.

But if it shall appear that a decree has been issued at the suggestion of the secretary of a certain department, he shall be responsible for the same jointly with the president.

ART. 4. The secretaryship of foreign relations shall be divided into three centers, one of diplomacy, one of marine, and one of commerce.

The first-named center shall consider and transact all business relating to the conduct of diplomatic negotiations with other powers and the correspondence of this government with them; the second shall have charge of all business relating to the formation and organization of our war navy, and the organizations of any expeditions which the needs of the revolution may require; and the third shall have charge of everything relating to home and foreign commerce and of all preliminary work necessary for making commercial treaties with other nations.

ART. 5. The secretaryship of war shall be divided into two centers, one of war proper, and one of public works.

The center of war shall be divided into four sections: of campaigns, of military justice, of military administration, and of military sanitation.

The section of campaigns shall have charge of the appointment and enlistment of all who may serve in the revolutionary militia; of the conduct of campaigns, the making of plans and works of fortifications, and the issuing of announcements of battles; of the study of military tactics for the army, and the organization of the corps of the general staff, artillery and cavalry; and, finally, of the transaction of any other business relating to the work of campaigns and military operations.

The section of military justice shall have charge of everything relating to councils of war and courts-martial; of the appointment of auditors and assessors, and of all business pertaining to military law.

The section of military administration shall have charge of furnishing provisions and other things necessary for the use of the army.

The section of military sanitation shall have charge of everything relating to sanitary matters of the militia.

ART. 6. The other secretaryships shall be divided into as many centers as they comprise different departments, and each center may be subdivided into sections, in accordance with the nature and importance of the work.

ART. 7. The secretary shall inspect and superintend all the work of his office and transact all business with the president of the government. At the head of each center there shall be a director, and in each section there shall be an official having charge of the necessary number of assistants and clerks.

ART. 8. The president shall appoint the secretaries of his own free choice, and together with them he shall appoint the whole subaltern personnel of each secretaryship.

But in the choice of such persons favoritism shall be avoided, for it must be well understood that the good name of the country and the triumph of the revolution require the services of truly competent persons.

ART. 9. The secretaries may take part in the revolutionary congress, provided they have some motion to make in the name of the president or are publicly summoned by any of the representatives; but when the question which is the object of the motion, or for which they have been summoned, is put to a vote they shall leave and can not take part therein.

ART. 10. The president of the government shall be the personification of the Philippine people, and, in this conception, he can not be held accountable while he holds that office.

This will be until the revolution triumphs, unless, through special circumstances, he should be compelled to present his resignation to congress before that time, in which case the latter shall elect whom they may deem best fitted for the office.

CHAPTER II.—*The revolutionary congress.*

ART. 11. The revolutionary congress is the assembly of representatives of the provinces of the Philippine Islands elected as provided for in the decree of the 18th of this month.

Nevertheless, if any province has not been able to elect representatives, for the reason that the greater part of the population has not yet succeeded in freeing itself from the Spanish dominion, the Government may appoint, as temporary representatives of the same, the most prominent men, to the number provided for in said decree, who shall be natives of the province in question or have resided therein for a long time.

ART. 12. When the representatives shall be assembled in the town where the revolutionary government resides, and in the building designated by it, they shall proceed to the preliminary work of appointing, by a plurality of votes, a committee composed of five men, who shall examine the credentials of each member, and another committee of three men, who shall examine the credentials submitted by the five of the former committee.

ART. 13. The day following the said representatives shall again assemble, and the two committees shall read their respective reports as to the legitimacy of such documents, and the character of any which may appear doubtful shall be determined by an absolute majority of votes.

They shall then proceed to the election, also by absolute majority, of a president, vice-president, and two secretaries, to be chosen from among said representatives. Congress shall then be considered constituted and shall notify the government of the result of the election.

ART. 14. The place where the congress is being held shall be considered sacred and inviolable, and no armed force shall be allowed to penetrate into it, unless the president of said body shall ask for it in order to reestablish order, which may have been disturbed by some who do not understand their own honor nor that of their august office.

ART. 15. The powers of congress are: To watch over the general interests of the Philippine people and to enforce the revolutionary laws; to discuss and vote on such laws; to discuss and approve, prior to their ratification, all treaties and loans; to examine and approve the accounts of general expenses annually submitted to it by the secretary of the treasury, as also special taxes and any others which may be imposed in the future.

ART. 16. Congress shall also be heard on all matters of a serious and important nature the decision of which admits of delay; but the president of the government may solve those of an urgent nature, advising said body, by means of a message, of the decision arrived at by him.

ART. 17. Any representative may submit to congress drafts of laws, as may also any of the secretaries, by order of the president of the government.

ART. 18. The sessions of congress shall be public, and only in cases requiring secrecy shall secret sessions be held.

ART. 19. For the order of deliberations and the internal government of the body such regulations shall be observed as said body may formulate. The president shall preside over the deliberations, and shall not vote; but in case of a tie he shall cast the decisive vote.

ART. 20. The president of the government shall not have power, in any manner whatsoever, to impede the assembling of congress, nor to prevent its sessions.

ART. 21. Congress shall appoint a permanent committee of justice, over which the vice-president shall preside, assisted by one of the secretaries, such committee to be composed of said two persons and seven members elected from among the representatives by a plurality of votes.

Said committee shall constitute a court of second instance in all criminal judgments rendered by the provincial councils; and shall have sole and original jurisdiction in all suits brought against secretaries of the government, provincial and municipal chiefs, and provincial councils.

ART. 22. In the office of the secretaries of congress a book of honor shall be kept, upon which shall be entered great services rendered to the country and considered such by said body. Any Philippine citizen, military or civil, may ask congress for entry upon said book upon submitting documents in proof of the acts claimed to have been done by him for the good of the country since the beginning of the present revolution. For special services which may be rendered hereafter the government shall propose such entry, accompanying such proposal (motion) with the necessary proofs.

ART. 22. Congress shall also, upon the motion of the government, grant rewards in money, to be made in one payment, to the families of those who have been victims of their duty and patriotism in performing heroic acts.

ART. 24. The acts of congress shall not become obligatory until the president of the government has ordered their execution. If the president shall deem any act unfit, improper, or pernicious, he shall state to congress the reasons opposed to the execution of the same, and if congress insists on its act the president may oppose his veto under the strictest responsibility.

CHAPTER III.—*Military prosecution.*

Articles 25 to 28, inclusive, set forth by whom military offenses shall be tried according to the grade of the offender. All cases may be appealed to the "superior council," composed of six members having at least the grade of "general of brigade" (or if at any time there is not a sufficient number of such officers in the Philippine army then congress may appoint representatives to complete the number), the senior general to preside over such council, which shall also have original and sole jurisdiction over all cases involving officers of the grade of commanders and above.

ART. 29 sets forth what shall constitute military offenses.

ART. 30. Any person committing any of the offenses enumerated shall be considered an enemy of the revolution, and shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the Spanish penal code.

If the offense is not contained in said code the criminal shall be locked up until the revolution triumphs, unless such irreparable injury shall result from such offense as in the judgment of the tribunal may be a justifiable reason for imposing the penalty of death.

Additional clauses.

ART. 31. The government shall establish abroad a revolutionary committee, composed of an indefinite number of the most competent persons of the Philippine Islands. This committee shall be divided into three delegations—of diplomacy, of the navy, and of the army.

The delegation of diplomacy shall strive for and negotiate with foreign cabinets the recognition of the belligerency and independence of the Philippines.

The delegation of the navy shall have charge of studying and organizing the navy of the Philippine war, and prepare such expeditions as may be required by the needs of the revolution.

The delegation of the army shall study military tactics and the best form for organizing the corps of the general staff, of artillery, and of engineers, and everything that may be required to endow the Philippine army with the conditions made necessary by modern improvements.

ART. 52. The government shall issue the necessary instructions for the proper execution of this decree.

ART. 33. All decrees of the dictatorial government conflicting with this decree are hereby abrogated.

Given at Cavite, June 23, 1898.

EMILIO AGUINALDO.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Under this heading are given certain regulations, signed by Emilio Aguinaldo, under date of June 27, 1898, for the establishment and organization of the national (central), provincial, and municipal offices of the government, making temporary provisions for the transaction of public business until the various departments of the administration shall have been fully organized.

HONGKONG, *July 20, 1898.* (Cavite. July 17.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Situation unchanged. Second army detachment arrived to-day. All well on board. The health of the squadron continues good. No sickness whatever. I have taken the coal of the British ship *Honolulu* and I am retaining her until the port is opened. Have provisions for six months. The receipt of telegram of July 7 is acknowledged; in view of the information therein shall retain *Pekin* and *China* as auxiliaries. I do not expect the *Monterey* before August 5, and the *Monadnock* ten days later. If necessary, shall proceed with the squadron to meet the *Monadnock* to the east Cape Engano, Luzon. Shall return other transports to the United States as soon as possible.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *July 20, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Has blockade of Manila been so modified as to permit neutral vessels to enter the port? Information is desired by Treasury Department.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *July 22, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

The following is for the Secretary of War:

Aguinaldo declares dictator(ship) and martial law over all islands. The people expect independence. Recommend china ponies.

ANDERSON, *Commanding.*

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *July 22, 1898.* (Cavite, July 19.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

The receipt of letter of June 12 is acknowledged. I do not know to what collier it refers to. General Greene's brigade landed yesterday near Malate.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *July 26, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American consul), *Hongkong:*

Do you want another fresh provision ship or anything else from Australia?

LONG.

HONGKONG, *July 30, 1898.* (Cavite, July 26.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Merritt arrived yesterday in the *Newport.* The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days. Situation is most critical at Manila. The Spanish may surrender at any moment. Merritt's most difficult problem will be how to deal with insurgents under Aguinaldo, who has become aggressive and even threatening toward our Army. The *Monadnock* was at Honolulu on July 8; expected to leave four days later. * * *

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *August 1, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Reported here that monks and other prisoners in the hands of the insurgents at Cavite are in danger of being unjustly put to death. This should not be permitted, if you are in position to prevent it.

LONG.

HONGKONG, *August 1, 1898.* (Cavite, July 29.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Referring to your telegram July 20, strict blockade continues. The neutral vessels are not allowed to enter. From information, which I consider reliable, Spanish Governor-General would surrender to United States forces at once, if it was not for insurgent complication. In any event, they must capitulate very soon. Merritt and I are working together to this end. The remainder of Merritt's forces has not yet arrived. *Pekin* will leave to-morrow for San Francisco, Cal.

DEWEY.

HONGKONG, *August 9, 1898.* (Cavite, August 4.)

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

The receipt of telegram of July 26 acknowledged. Have provisions for three months, fresh; also plenty of coal. Do not need provisions from Australia. The *Monterey* and *Brutus* arrived to-day.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *August 12, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Peace protocol signed by President. Suspend all hostilities and blockade.

ALLEN.

WASHINGTON, *August 12, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

The protocol, signed by the President to-day, provides that the United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines. This is most important.

ALLEN, *Acting.*

135047.

[Valuable services of British consul at Manila.]

No. 412 D.] U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Olympia, Cavite, Philippine Islands, July 27, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that Mr. E. H. Rawson Walker, Her Britannic Majesty's consul at Manila, has performed the trying duties of acting United States consul during the last three months in a most able and painstaking manner, and has been of invaluable assistance to me, being my only means of communicating with the Spanish authorities, and the chief agent in the protection of foreign residents.

I trust the United States Government will see fit to inform Her Britannic Majesty's foreign office of my deep appreciation of Mr. Rawson Walker's valuable services.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C.

MANILA, *August 13, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

Manila, Philippine Islands, surrendered to-day to our land and naval forces after a combined attack. A division of the squadron shelled the forts and intrenchments at Malate, on the south side of the city, driving back enemy, our army advancing on that side at the same time. City surrendered about 5 p. m., the American flag being hoisted by Lieutenant Brumby. About 7,000 prisoners of war were taken. The squadron has no casualties; no vessel injured. On August 7 General Merritt and I formally demanded surrender city, which the Spanish governor-general refused. The *Monadnock* has not yet arrived.

DEWEY.

MANILA, *August 14, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

I desire to recommend strongly for promotion Flag Lieutenant Brumby, who has been indefatigable in the discharge of his duty from the beginning. He has represented me frequently in important negotiations, and has contributed much to the success of the *Olympia.* Also Lieutenant Tappan and Cadet White, who, commanding the American gun vessel *Callao* and launch *Barcelo*, respectively, accompanied the army advancing on Manila, protecting flank under fire at short range. Also Ensign Caldwell, who again volunteered to command division. Also Ensign Scott, who did excellent work as signal officer in both engagements. Wildes, commander of the *Boston*, desires to return home. Will relief be sent?

DEWEY.

No. 510-D.]

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Olympia, Manila, P. I., September 16, 1898.

SIR: In addition to the officers recommended for advancement in my telegrams of May 12 and August 14, I have the honor to recommend that the following-named executive officers and chief engineers of the squadron under my command at the destruction of the Spanish squadron and batteries at Cavite on May 1, 1898, be given similar advancement to those of the fleet which destroyed the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba:

Lieut. Commander F. Singer, executive officer U. S. S. *Raleigh.*
Lieut. Commander J. B. Briggs, executive officer U. S. S. *Baltimore.*
Lieut. Commander G. P. Colvocoresses, executive officer U. S. S. *Concord.*
Lieut. Commander J. A. Norris, executive officer U. S. S. *Boston.*
Lieut. E. M. Hughes, executive officer U. S. S. *Petrel.*
Lieut. C. P. Rees, executive officer U. S. Flagship *Olympia.*
Chief Engineer J. Entwistle, fleet engineer U. S. Flagship *Olympia.*
Chief Engineer J. D. Ford, U. S. S. *Baltimore.*
Chief Engineer R. Inch, U. S. S. *Boston.*
Chief Engineer G. B. Ransom, U. S. S. *Concord.*
Chief Engineer F. H. Bailey, U. S. S. *Raleigh.*
Chief Engineer R. T. Hall, U. S. S. *Petrel.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

141623.

[Correspondence in connection with demand for the surrender of the city of Manila.]

No. 437-D.] U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Olympia, Manila, Philippine Islands, August 16, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to report that—

On August 7, 1898, Major-General Merritt and I sent to the Spanish Governor-General and Captain-General at Manila a joint notice that operations might begin against the city at any time after forty-eight hours. A copy is inclosed, marked A.

On the same date a reply was received, a copy of translation of which is inclosed, marked B, the original being in the possession of General Merritt.

On August 9 General Merritt and I sent a joint formal demand for the surrender of the city and Spanish forces. A copy is inclosed, marked C.

On the same date a reply was received, declining to surrender, but requesting the time necessary to communicate with Madrid. A copy of translation is inclosed, marked D, the original being in the possession of General Merritt.

On August 10 we replied, declining to grant the time requested. A copy is inclosed, marked E.

All of these communications were sent and received from Manila

through the kindness of Captain Chichester, of H. B. M. S. *Immortalite*, and Mr. H. A. Ramsden, British and United States acting consul.

On August 13 the United States land and naval forces made a joint attack on Manila, resulting in the surrender of that city on the same date. This is made the subject of a separate report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington D. C.

A.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES LAND AND NAVAL FORCES,
Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, August 7, 1898.

SIR: We have the honor to notify your excellency that operations of the land and naval forces of the United States against the defenses of Manila may begin at any time after the expiration of forty-eight hours from the hour of receipt by you of this communication, or sooner if made necessary by an attack on your part.

This notice is given in order to afford you an opportunity to remove all noncombatants from the city.

Very respectfully,

WESLEY MERRITT,
Major-General, U. S. A.,
Commanding Land Forces of the United States.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The GENERAL IN CHIEF,
Commanding Spanish Forces in Manila.

B.

[Translation.]

MANILA, *August 7, 1898.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to inform your excellencies that at half-past 12 to-day I received the notice with which you favor me, that after forty-eight hours have elapsed you may begin operations against this fortified city, or at an earlier hour if the forces under your command are attacked by mine.

As your notice is sent for the purpose of providing for the safety of noncombatants, I give thanks to your excellencies for the humane sentiments you have shown, and state that finding myself surrounded by insurrectionary forces, I am without places of refuge for the increased numbers of wounded, sick, women, and children who are now lodged within the walls.

Very respectfully, and kissing the hands of your excellencies,

FORMIRE JAUDENES,*
Governor-General and Captain-General of the Philippines.

The MAJOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY and
The REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY,
Commanding, respectively, the Military and Naval Forces of the United States.

C.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES LAND AND NAVAL FORCES,
Manila Bay, Philippine Islands, August 9, 1898.

SIR: The inevitable suffering in store for the wounded, sick, women, and children, in the event that it becomes our duty to reduce the defenses of the walled town in which they are gathered, will, we feel assured, appeal successfully to the sympathies

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* The discrepancy in the spelling of the signatures to B and D exists in the copies in the hands of the Department.

of a general capable of making the determined and prolonged resistance which your excellency has exhibited after the loss of your naval forces, and without hope of succor.

We therefore submit, without prejudice to the high sentiments of honor and duty which your excellency entertains, that surrounded on every side as you are by a constantly increasing force, with a powerful fleet in your front, and deprived of all prospect of reinforcement and assistance, a most useless sacrifice of life would result in the event of an attack, and therefore every consideration of humanity makes it imperative that you should not subject your city to the horrors of a bombardment. Accordingly we demand the surrender of the city of Manila, and the Spanish forces under your command.

Very respectfully,

WESLEY MERRITT,
Major-General, U. S. A.,
Commanding Land Forces of the United States.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

D.

[Translation.]

GENTLEMEN: Having received an intimation from your excellencies that, in obedience to sentiments of humanity to which you appeal, and which I share, I should surrender this city and the forces under my orders, I have assembled the council of defense, which declares that your request can not be granted, but taking account of the most exceptional circumstances existing in this city, which your excellencies recite and which I unfortunately have to admit, I would consult my Government if your excellencies will grant the time strictly necessary for this communication by way of Hongkong.

Very respectfully,

FERMIN JAUDENES,*
Governor-General and Captain-General of the Philippines.

The MAJOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY and
The REAR-ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY,
Commanding, respectively, the Military and Naval Forces of the United States.

E.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES LAND AND NAVAL FORCES,
Manila Bay, August 10, 1898.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the communication of your excellency of the 8th instant, in which you suggest your desire to consult your Government in regard to the exceptional circumstances in your city, provided the time to do so can be granted by us.

In reply we respectfully inform your excellency that we decline to grant the time requested.

Very respectfully,

WESLEY MERRITT,
Major-General, U. S. A.,
Commanding U. S. Land Forces.

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station.

The GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, *August 13, 1898.*

DEWEY (care American Consul), *Hongkong:*

The President desires to receive from you any important information you may have of the Philippines; the desirability of the several islands; the character of their population; coal and other mineral deposits; their

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* The discrepancy in the spelling of the signatures to B and D exists in the copies in the hands of the Department.

harbor and commercial advantages, and in a naval and commercial sense which would be the most advantageous. If you have other information which may be of value to the Government in their negotiations, the President may desire your presence here. If he should request you to come, take the quickest route of travel.

ALLEN.

MANILA, *August 20, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

Referring to the Department's telegram of August 13, important islands are: Colon, Luzon, Panay, Cebu, Negros, Leyte. Others, owing to the nature of the inhabitants, have a small amount of civilization, want of cultivation. They may be neglected, especially isles of southern group. Luzon is in all respects the most desirable to retain. Contains most important commercial ports. Manila is farthest north. Produces all of the good tobacco. Friendly natives. Civilization somewhat advanced. Not yet developed. Possible rich minerals. Population, 825,000. Subic Bay best harbor for coaling purposes and military. Water deep; landlocked; easily defended. Strategically, command of bay and city of Manila, with arsenal at Cavite, most valuable. Panay, Cebu, Negros thickly populated, most civilized, and well cultivated. Iloilo second commercial port; center of sugar trade; a good harbor strategically; in view of the situation, good for defense. Cebu third commercial port; a good harbor, very desirable. No coal of good quality can be procured in Philippine Islands. Some has been mined on Cebu, English company. I trust it may not be necessary to order me to Washington. Should regret very much to leave here while matters remain in present critical condition.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *August 27, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Manila:*

The President has received your telegram, and will respect your wishes and not direct you to leave your present duty. He desires you to communicate to General Merritt your views upon the general question of the Philippines, with such information as you have, and to transmit to the President in writing by the quickest method (possibly by hand of Merritt) the substance of your suggestions to Merritt.

ALLEN.

[Mutilated in transmission.]

HONGKONG, *August 17, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington.*

Send the following telegram:

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Insurgents demand joint occupation of the city. Inform me how far I shall proceed in forcing obedience of the insurgents in this matter and others that may arise. Is the Government willing to use all means and * * * the natives to submit to authority of United States? MERRITT.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *August 17, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Answering your joint cable, the President directs as follows:

There must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States, in the possession of city, bay, and harbor of Manila, must preserve peace, protecting persons and property in the territory occupied by their military and naval forces. Insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the President. Use any means in your judgment necessary to this end. All law abiding people must be treated alike.

ALLEN.

MANILA, *August 23, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

A large number of vessels of all classes in bay and river when Manila was taken. All were registered as Spanish property, and, as such, prizes of the fleet. Have control of all of them, but allow some to be used by former possessors to facilitate commerce. Shall prizes be appraised and bonded and put in regular trade, or held in port pending appointment by the President of prize commissioners?

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *August 23, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Manila:*

Shipping, when taken in consequence of joint operation of land and naval forces, not subject to condemnation as prize under the statutes. Supreme Court so decided. Private shipping belonging to enemy may be taken for use of Government, but our policy is not to take unless needed for public purposes.

ALLEN.

MANILA, *August 26, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF NAVY, *Washington:*

Important that commerce should commence. There are a number of registered Spanish steamers here that are ready to begin trading. Will the Government authorize that they sail under neutral flags? Answer.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *August 27, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Manila:*

Replying to your telegram of 26th, there is no objection to Spanish steamers trading, in a legitimate way, under their own flag, or the flags of such nations as the vessels may be legally transferred to. Spanish vessels are being allowed to trade in American waters now, sailing under their own flag. There is no reason why the same practice should not prevail in Manila, subject to such supervision as the situation may require.

ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, *August 27, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Hongkong:*

Transmitting telegram received by State Department:

Large number Spanish priests and civil officers, an element dangerous to United States, wish to leave for Hongkong. No means of transportation. Army authorities willing to send transports same via Hongkong, but lack authority. Will War Department cable me authorization? No expense to Government. Officers all advise measure.

WILLIAMS, *Consul.*

The President desires your views and suggestions upon this subject.

ALLEN.

MANILA, *August 28, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

Am advised that in addition to Spanish civil authorities there are about 750 priests, who are anxious to leave the country. Strongly advise that they be given passage to Hongkong, as they are heartily disliked by the insurgents, and their departure would tend to appease latter and to promote harmony

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *August 29, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Manila:*

At the instance of the French ambassador, information concerning treatment of Spanish prisoners by insurgents is requested.

ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

MANILA, *August 31, 1898.*

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

Referring to your telegram of August 29, from my observation and that of my officers, the Spanish prisoners are not treated cruelly by the insurgents, but they are neglected, not from design, but owing to want of proper food supply, medical outfit, and attendance.

DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, *September 7, 1898.*

DEWEY, *Manila:*

By direction of the President, you will exert your influence during suspension of hostilities between United States and Spain to restrain insurgent hostilities toward Spaniards, and while maintaining a position of rightful supremacy as to the insurgents to pursue, so far as possible, a conciliatory course to all.

ALLEN, *Acting Secretary.*

141625.

[Services rendered by Belgian consul at Manila.]

No. 440 D.] U. S. NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Olympia, Manila, August 17, 1898.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department of the services rendered by Mr. Edouard C. André, the Belgian consul at Manila, who, knowing that the fall of the city was inevitable, has been most assidu-

ous in his endeavors to bring about its surrender without loss of life or property.

This gentleman has acted as intermediary between the two Governor-Generals on the one hand and General Merritt and myself on the other, carrying several important communications, among them a message from me to the Governor-General to the effect that if the numerous batteries on the water front of the walled city kept silent the city would not be shelled. The effect of this was the capture of this rich and populous city without loss of life to the squadron or to noncombatants and with little or none to our army.

It may be mentioned here that the Governor-General and Captain-General, Don Basilio Augustin, was relieved of command and authority on the 4th instant by Don Fermin Jaudenes, the former second in command. This change was made under orders from Madrid and the cause was said to have been that Don Basilio Augustin was disposed to surrender without a struggle.

The new Governor-General being thus committed to make a strong resistance, it is much to the credit of Mr. André that his counsel prevailed, and that in the attack the city batteries did not fire.

I trust that the Government will see fit to make some acknowledgment of Mr. André's valuable services.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

141451.

[Seizure of steamer *Abby*.]

[Received at Washington, D. C., September 27, 1898.]

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, *Washington:*

Having received information American steamer *Abby* left Macao September 21 with cargo of arms for Batangas sent *McCulloch*.

Arrived Batangas 23d, found her in harbor having arrived three days earlier and landed cargo. Only Philippinos on board. They refused to give any information and had no papers whatever. Seized and brought her here, where now hold her. This steamer, formerly *Pasig*, registered American vessel. United States consulate, Canton, have information she made one voyage of same kind before

DEWEY.

7.12 A. M.

147192.

UNITED STATES NAVAL FORCE ON ASIATIC STATION,
Flagship Olympia, Cavite, P. I., September 19, 1898.

SIR: In accordance with paragraph *f*, article 260, United States Navy Regulations, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the United States Naval Force on Asiatic Station during the period from July 1, 1897, to August 31, 1898:

The squadron was under the command of Rear-Admiral F. V. McNair, U. S. N., until January 3, 1898, when I relieved him.

It has included the following vessels during the period covered by this report:

Olympia, flagship.
Boston.
Monocacy.
Petrel.
Yorktown; left the station (at Yokohama) October 2, 1897.
Machias; left the station (at Aden) January 9, 1898.
Concord; arrived on station (at Yokohama) February 9, 1898.
Raleigh; arrived on station (at Aden) January 5, 1898.
McCulloch, revenue cutter; attached to station (at Hongkong) April 17, 1898.
Baltimore; arrived on station (at Yokohama) April 11, 1898.
Nanshan, collier; purchased (at Hongkong) April 6, 1898.
Zafiro, supply vessel; purchased (at Hongkong) April 11, 1898.
Manila; captured (at Cavite) May 1, 1898.
Callao; captured (at Cavite) May 1, 1898.
Charleston; arrived on station (at Cavite) June 30, 1898.
City of Peking, transport and storeship; arrived on station (at Manila) June 30, 1898; left station (at Manila) June 30, 1898.
Monterey; arrived on station (at Manila) August 4, 1898.
Brutus, collier; arrived on station (at Manila) August 4, 1898.
Monadnock; arrived on station (at Manila) August 16, 1898.
Nero, collier; arrived on station (at Manila) August 16, 1898.

During the first part of the fiscal year the routine work of the squadron was carried on, nearly all the ports on the China and Japan coasts being visited, and especial attention being paid to Chemulpo on account of the disturbed condition of Korea.

On February 26, 1898, orders from the Department were received to assemble the squadron at Hongkong, and all the vessels except the *Monocacy* were sent there with the greatest possible dispatch. The *Nanshan* and *Zafiro* were purchased and filled with coal and provisions, and all vessels were kept ready to move at twenty-four hours' notice.

On April 25 the squadron, now consisting of the *Olympia*, *Boston*, *Raleigh*, *Baltimore*, *Concord*, *Petrel*, *McCulloch*, *Nanshan*, and *Zafiro*, proceeded to Mirs Bay, China, in consequence of the neutrality proclamation of the governor of Hongkong, and on the 27th sailed for the Philippines.

On the night of April 30 the squadron entered Manila Bay through the Boca Grande, ineffectively opposed by the batteries at that entrance, which fired only a few shots.

At daybreak on May 1 engaged the Spanish squadron at Cavite and the shore batteries at Cavite and Manila, the engagement resulting in the destruction of the Spanish squadron and the capture of the Cavite batteries and naval arsenal with the armed transport *Manila* and numerous small vessels and tugs.

On May 3 the *Raleigh* and *Baltimore* proceeded to the entrance of the bay and took the batteries there without resistance, paroling the garrisons.

A strict blockade of Manila was now established, the squadron having complete possession of the bay, with headquarters at Cavite, where the arsenal was occupied and put in order and the workshops used for small repairs.

This arsenal contains excellent machine shops, with good facilities for making repairs of small extent; also numerous storehouses and living quarters in good condition. There are two slips for hauling out

small vessels. The arsenal has been put in excellent order by Commander E. P. Wood, U. S. Navy, and has been made a valuable adjunct to the fleet, being used for repairs to the vessels of the fleet, the transports, and the numerous tugs and launches. Native laborers and mechanics have been employed. Much credit is due to Chief Engineer R. T. Hall, U. S. Navy, who has had charge of the steam engineering Department and has conducted it with energy and ability.

On May 12 the Spanish gunboat *Callao* entered the bay and was taken, her crew being paroled. The *Callao* and *Manila* were commissioned as tenders to the flagship.

The first detachment of the army arrived on June 30, convoyed by the *Baltimore*, which had been sent to Cape Engano for that purpose. The *Charleston* accompanied this expedition, having, on June 21, taken possession, in the name of the United States, of Guam and the Ladrone Islands. The troops of this, as of the other expeditions, were landed with the assistance of the squadron.

On July 7 the *Raleigh* and *Concord* proceeded to Subic Bay and captured Isla Grande, at its entrance, without serious resistance.

There being no cable communication the *McCulloch* and *Zafiro* made frequent voyages to Hongkong with dispatches.

On August 13, having previously summoned the Spanish governor-general to surrender, the army and the fleet under my command made a joint attack upon the city of Manila, resulting in its capture without loss or damage to the fleet.

The blockade was then raised and the port opened to commerce. The Pasig River, which had been obstructed with sunken vessels by the Spanish, was cleared, and the lights and aids to navigation reestablished. This work was carried on by Captain Glass, of the *Charleston*, who had been appointed captain of the port.

The *Raleigh*, *Olympia*, *Concord*, and *Boston* have been sent to Hongkong to dock; the other vessels to follow shortly.

Detailed statements of the movements of the various vessels are contained in the cruising reports on file in the Department.

The number of tons of coal consumed and cost thereof are as follows:

Vessel.	Tons.	Cost.	Number of tons of which cost not given.
Olympia and tenders	7,376.5	$96,802.04	.....
Baltimore	4,947	49,978.23	.....
Boston	2,568.7	33,566.18	1,143.3
Charleston	1,784.8	20,769.38	.....
Concord	1,114	10,799.96	378.2
McCulloch	367.5	3,722.54	569.5
Monadnock	4,001.9	34,698.48	427.3
Monocacy	794	7,366.00	.....
Monterey	3,035	24,375.70	101
Petrel	1,002.4	9,341.52	130
Raleigh	5,921.6	38,640.68	1,252.2
Total	32,813.4	330,060.71	4,001.5

The vessels generally are in excellent condition. They have been docked at the interval required by regulations, except when war service has interfered. The boiler tubes of the *Boston* give out frequently and the boilers are limited to 70 pounds pressure. The *Monocacy* is in the same condition as at last report, and by order of the Department she is kept in the Yangtse River. The *Raleigh* is in good condition, except the engines and boilers, which have been under almost constant repair.

Owing to the faulty construction of her fire rooms, the heat below is such that she will never be efficient in this regard. The *Baltimore* is in good condition, except the boilers, which are only fair.

The efficiency of the vessels, as shown by their behavior in action, is excellent.

The squadron routine has been carried out, except when war service interfered. Regular target practice was held according to prescribed methods during the first half of the fiscal year, after which it was discontinued, the ammunition being needed for war purposes. Especial attention has been paid to subcaliber practice. The marksmanship in action was excellent.

Discipline has been very good. The following table shows the number of enlistments, discharges, desertions, general and summary courts-martial, and petty punishments:

Vessel.	Enlistments.	Discharges.	Desertions.	General courts-martial.	Special courts-martial.	Petty punishments.
Olympia	70	71	13	1	8	963
Baltimore	18	8	24	1	12	379
Boston	11	18	8	3	15	430
Charleston	4	2	0	0	9	136
Concord	3	1	0	0	2	154
McCulloch	19	14	2	0	3	17
Monadnock	14	13	22	0	7	395
Monocacy	40	29	10	0	9	170
Monterey	42	27	42	5	20	484
Petrel	8	5	11	5	9	257
Raleigh	40	16	23	3	19	849
Total	269	204	155	16	113	4,234

The sanitary condition has been remarkably good. A number of the vessels were for some time in a port where smallpox and plague were epidemic, but they escaped entirely, although the contagion reached other men-of-war in the harbor. During four months in Manila Bay there has been almost no sickness. The following table shows the percentages of sick, number of deaths, number sent to hospital, and number invalided home:

Vessel.	Sick.	Deaths.	Hospital.	Home.
	Per cent.			
Olympia	1.25	1	36	6
Baltimore	1.24	0	18	2
Boston	2.16	2	9	4
Charleston	2.88	0	12	0
Concord	2.58	0	3	0
McCulloch	8.80	2	7	4
Monadnock	1.16	0	22	2
Monocacy	2.17	1	19	1
Monterey	1.19	0	18	1
Petrel	2.48	1	0	2
Raleigh	5.77	2	15	2
Total		12	159	24

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE DEWEY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.,
Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

(Bureau of Navigation.)

5898——9

MANILA, *September 24, 1898.*

SECRETARY NAVY, *Washington:*

Following former Spanish vessels in my possession: *Manila*, commissioned July 20, Lieut. Commander Frederic Singer; *Callao*, commissioned July 2, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan; gunboat *Leyte*, also one gunboat, name doubtful, believed [to be] *Mindanao;* also armed launch *Barcelo*, temporarily commissioned for action August 13, Naval Cadet W. R. White.

DEWEY.

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